THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. VIII--No. 67. PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1867. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

FROM EUROPE BY STEAMER.

The Claims Against Peto & Co.—Increase of Capital Engaged in English Railroads—The Condition of Trade in Europe, Etc.

THE PETO AND BETTS BANKRUPTCY.

Disputed Claim of the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway Company Against Sir S. M. Peto & Co.'s Bankruptcy.

From the London Herald, Sept. 3.

The following is a copy of the claims for £6,661,941 19s. 1d. presented by Mr. John Linklater against the estate of the above bankrupts at the first sitting for choice of assignees, viz.:—

In the Court of Bankruptcy, London. In the matter of Sir Samuel Morton Peto, Bart., Edward Ladd Betts and Thomas Russell Crampton, all of Great George street, Westminster, in the county of Middlesex, being traders and carrying on business in copartnership as contractors for constructing public works and builders, under the style or firm of Peto, Betts & Crampton, bankrupts.

We, William Edward Hilliard, of Cowley House, near Uxbridge, in the county of Middlesex, Esq., and Henry De Grey Warter, of Langdon Manor, in the county of Salop, Esq., agents of the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway Company, being a public company incorporated and carrying on business at Victoria station, in the county of Middlesex, do solemnly declare that we are such agents, and duly authorized to make this proof, and that the statement of account between the Company and the said bankrupts annexed is a full, true, and complete statement of account between the said Company and the said bankrupts, so far as the said bankrupts are sought by the Company to be charged therewith, being a copy of the statement of account already delivered by the Company to the said bankrupts (except that in the annexed account the date October 31, 1860, is inserted instead of October 15, 1860, which appears by error in the account rendered to the bankrupts under the head of "Cash from the Contractors;" and that it is within our knowledge that the balance thereby claimed to be due from the estate of the said bankrupts to the said company arose on or before the 3d day of July, 1867, and upon the consideration therein appearing; but the said account does not take into consideration items of allowance and discharge, which, as we have been informed, have been claimed on the part of the bankrupts, but which, we are advised, cannot be substantiated, and subject thereto, to the best of our knowledge and belief, the said balance still remains unpaid and unsatisfied.

W. EDWARD HILLIARD,
H. DE GRAY WARTER.

Declared by the above-named Henry De Grey Warter, at my office, 6 Frederick's place, in the city of London, this 23d day of July, 1867, before me.

J. P. MAPLES, a London Commissioner, etc.

Declared by the above-named William Edward Hilliard, of Uxbridge, in the county of Middlesex, this 22d day of July, 1867, etc.

Attached to the above document is a voluminous debtor and creditor account, extending over thirteen large folio pages, which is thus summed up, viz:—

ABSTRACT OF THE ANNEXED ACCOUNT.

The London, Chatham, and Dover Railway Company in account with Messrs. Peto, Betts & Crampton.

Dr.	
1. Cash from the contractors to the Company, and payments made by the contractors on account of the Company	£2,171,386 18 7
2. Works per certificates of the Company's engineers	2,993,264 14 3
3. Cash received from the public for Metropolitan Extension stock, and debentures taken by the contractors	4,171,450 0 0
4. Balances due, exclusive of interest	6,661,941 19 1
Total	£15,997,993 11 11
Cr.	
1. Cash from the Company to the contractors, and payment made by the Company on account of the contractors	£4,403,442 11 11
2. Stocks and debentures taken or realized by the contractors	[illegible] 0
Total	£15,997,993 11 11

The above account (as already reported) stands adjourned for investigation and consideration until the next sitting, to be held before the senior commissioner (Mr. Helroyd), which is fixed for November next.

ENGLISH RAILROADS.

Great Increase of Capital Invested in the Undertaking.

From the London Times, Sept 4.

The growth of the capital invested in railways in the United Kingdom has experienced a very great increase during the last fifteen years. In 1852 this capital stood at £264,165,672; in 1853 at £273,324,514; in 1854, £286,068,794; in 1855, at £297,584,709; in 1856, at £307,595,086; in 1857, at £315,157,270; in 1858, at £325,375,507; in 1859, at £334,362,928; in 1860, at £348,100,117; in 1861, at £362,327,338; in 1862, at £385,218,438; in 1863, at £404,215,302; in 1864, at £425,719,613; and in 1865, at £455,478,143.

It will be observed that between 1852 and 1862 the average increase of railway capital only averaged £11,000,000 or £12,000,000 per annum; while in 1863 it was £18,997,364; in 1864, £21,503,811; and in 1865, £29,758,530. It is this tendency to exaggerated railway investment which induced the troubles which afflicted the railway interest last year, and which still continue to some extent, the growth of capital accounts having outstripped the progress of traffic receipts. Nevertheless, the railway revenue of the kingdom displays a constant tendency to increase, having amounted in 1852 to £15,710,554; in 1853 to £18,035,879; in 1854 to £20,215,724; in 1855 to £21,507,599; in 1856 to £23,165,491; in 1857 to $24,174,610; in 1858 to £23,956,749; in 1859 to £25,743,502; in 1860 to £27,766,622; in 1861 to £28,565,355; in 1862 to £29,128,558; in 1863 to £31,156,397; in 1864 to £33,911,547; and in 1865 to £35,751,655.

THE FRENCH MONEY MARKET.

Effect of Napoleon's Speeches on Trade and the Bourse.

From the London Times (city article), Sept. 4.

The financial advices from Paris describe a state of inactivity and distrust almost exactly similar to that which prevails on this side. There, as here, the rate in the discount market is about 1¼@1½ per cent., and on the Bourse it is difficult on any terms to find employment for floating capital. The intense feeling of depression and want of confidence are not, it is said, due to political causes so much as persons at a distance have supposed. Although uneasiness exists on the subject, there is no active apprehension of war, and any diminution in the popularity of the Emperor is, perhaps, for the most part, only such as must always be expected in times of disappointment and depression.

The principal element in the adverse sentiment consists, as on this side, in the tremendous losses sustained by the collapse of joint stock and other speculations. According to some calculations, the loss alone in the various undertakings with which the Credit Mobilier is connected amounts to sixty millions sterling, and the rapid decline in the shares of that company influences the prices of all other securities. Another source of heavy pecuniary suffering has been found in the Spanish railways, and there are also many of the provincial lines in France itself which have fallen into a position as bad as that of the English companies. Under these circumstances it may be inferred that every effort of the Government will be required to establish a belief in the permanence of peace, and to induce investments in all sound securities.

Hitherto the vacillation of tone in the various recent speeches of the Emperor has increased the general paralysis, but the public seem now to be of opinion that a condition of affairs has arrived in which a consistent and palpable course, in harmony with the steady interests of trade and industry, must be adopted, or that otherwise a degree of impatient discontent will be engendered that may lead to a serious crisis.

BELGIUM.

The Widow of Maximilian.

According to the Belgian journals, the Empress Charlotte of Mexico has had an interview with the Duke d'Aumale and the Prince de Joinville. The Queen of the Belgians took them to her at Tervueren, and presented them without any previous warning. "Here, Charlotte!" said her Majesty, "are our uncles from England come to see you!" "Ah! my uncle Henry!" cried the Empress, running up to the Duke d'Aumale, and she embraced him. "And Joinville!" she added, embracing him also. Then she began talking about America, but frequently looked around as if in terror, and at moments she started under apparently the apprehension that some one was about to stab her from behind. She spoke of the Fenian movement in the United States, of Paraguay, and Brazil, but said not a word about Mexico. She evidently wanted to bring the two Princes to speak of that country, but did not succeed. At last she took leave of them with a certain degree of coldness; she was evidently vexed that they did not speak of what she had most at heart.

THE TEMPERANCE QUESTION.

Letter from Mr. William Lloyd Garrison.

From the London Daily News, Sept. 4.

The usual annual *fete* and concert of the Band of Hope Union, and other societies connected with the temperance and total abstinence movement, took place yesterday at the Crystal Palace. The attendance was immense—the central transept and the nave and side aisles for a considerable distance on either side between crowded almost to excess. Considerable disappointment was occasioned by the announcement made at the commencement of the proceedings that Mr. William Lloyd Garrison, whose name had been published as one of the intended speakers, would not be present, and in the course of the day the following letter from that gentleman was read:—

"GENEVA, Switzerland, Aug. 30.—Dear Mr. Rae:—When I saw you in London you will remember that I declined giving a specific promise to attend the Crystal Palace Temperance fete on the 3d of September, though I strongly expressed both my wish and my purpose to do so, should circumstances prove favorable. If I failed to come in person I pledged to send you my testimony in the shape of a letter, to be used as you might think proper. The pledge I shall now redeem, not being able to be present for reasons which are decisive, but which it is unnecessary here to specify. I shall deeply regret any disappointment that may be caused by my non-appearance. My heart is, and for forty years has been, thoroughly in your noble cause; and it would give me the very highest gratification to witness so grand an assemblage of its true and undaunted friends. My own disappointment, therefore, will be duly appreciated. What can I say that has not already been said and repeated a million times over, in words of warning, entreaty, affection, and love, respecting the omnipresent curse of intemperance, and the solemn duty of all who claim to be animated by the sentiments of humanity, or governed by the principles of Christianity, to labor for the removal of that curse from the earth by an uncompromising testimony against the habitual and moderate use of intoxicating drinks? The sure, the only remedy is to be found in obedience to the saving injunction, 'Touch not, taste not, handle not.' There are many evils of colossal dimensions which are merely local, and bounded by certain degrees of latitude and longitude. The evil of intemperance follows the sun in its circuit, overleaps all geographical barriers, disregards all differences of climate, conquers all nationalities, and covers the whole earth with its desolating tracks. For the last three centuries chattel slavery has cursed almost exclusively the African race; but intemperance scoffs at all complexional, all tribal distinctions, and, whether in barbaric or civilized climes, among 'Greenland's icy mountains,' or 'on Afric's coral strand'—whether in Heathendom or Christendom—strikes down its victims by the same process, and sends them to the same premature grave. Undoubtedly, it would be taking an inadequate view to ascribe its awful prevalence wholly to any one custom or habit. It has its root in oppression, ignorance, degradation, poverty, delusion, sensualism, a passion for abnormal excitement, the supremacy of the animal over the spiritual nature, the lack of steady and remunerative labor. But its most productive cause, by far, is to be found in the intoxicating and seductive quality of alcohol itself, and in the consequent use of it as a beverage, more or less diluted, among all classes of society. Moderate drinking is the immediate cause of all the immoderate drinking in the world; and when it is banished from society as a habit or fashion, the work of reformation will be transcendently glorious. Of the myriads who have gone down to drunkards' graves, not one purposely sought his miserable fate, or failed to find it through the trap door of moderate drinking. As in the struggle for the abolition of negro slavery, it was the so-called benevolent, tender-hearted, Christian slaveholders, not the brutal overseers and drivers, that constituted the body-guard of the infernal system, warding off all attacks upon it on account of their reputedly upright character; so, in regard to intemperance, it finds its shelter and source, not among its victims reeling in the streets or lying in the gutter, but in the persistent habits of otherwise respectable and often exemplary men, sometimes even reformers in other directions, who, holding the doctrine of total abstinence to be absurd or fanatical, and the use of intoxicating stimulants (in moderation, of course) to be not only quite innocent, but essential to good fellowship, generous hospitality, and good physical condition, daily set an example at their own tables or at the festive board which is very potential for evil. What more can be done to arouse them to a consciousness of the fact that they are among the greatest stumbling-blocks in the way of the progress of the temperance movement? Trusting that your vast gathering at the Crystal Palace, as now designed, will give a fresh impetus to that movement, I remain yours, in the patience of hope and the labor of love. WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON.

"ROBERT RAE, Esq."

BRITISH REFORM.

The Proposed Fete and Banquet—Letters from Earl Russell and Mr. Gladstone.

From the London Daily News, Sept. 3.

At a general meeting of the London Workingmen's Association, held last evening at the association rooms, Bolt court, Fleet street, in reference to the forthcoming *fete* and banquet at the Crystal Palace on the 30th inst., the Secretary read the following letters from Earl Russell and the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, M. P.:—

"PEMBROKE LODGE, RICHMOND PARK, Aug. 31.—Sir:—I beg you will thank the committee, in my name, for doing me the honor of inviting me to the reform *fete* and banquet on the 30th of September. As, however, I expect to be in Ireland at that time, it will be out of my power to accept the invitation. It would not be candid for me to stop here. I must add therefore, that I am too uncertain what effect Lord Derby's 'leap in the dark' may produce to be a fit and enthusiastic companion for those who might wish to celebrate the passing of the Reform Bill of 1867. Other measures, unconnected with reform of Parliament, appear to me to be necessary to assure the future of this country. Among those measures are to be maintained, in my opinion, a general, sound, unsectarian education of the people, the abolition of Church rates, and the redress of grievances both in regard to the relations of landlord and tenant, and of the maintenance of the Church of the minority, of which the Irish, as a nation, justly complain. Upon all these measures the present Government will, I conceive, use the influence they have acquired to resist and suppress those remedial measures which, in my judgment, are absolutely essential to the future welfare and honor of the United Kingdom. I beg you will submit this letter to the Committee, and remain your obliged and faithful servant, RUSSELL.

"To the Secretary of the Reform Fete Committee."

The letter from Mr. Gladstone was dated from Hawarden, Chester, August 27, and after referring to his attendance at the proposed banquet, about which negotiations are still pending, goes on to say:—

"It appears to me that such a celebration as your Committee propose is amply justified by the great extension of the franchise which has been given by the act, and that it will to create an enhanced sense of the duty which it imposes, as well as the powers and privileges it confers. Of course your satisfaction would have been more complete had some other parts of the subject, and especially the redistribution of seats, been treated in the same comprehensive manner as the borough suffrage, and had the enfranchisement in boroughs not been connected with provisions so inconvenient and irrational with respect to the payment of rates through the owner.

"I have the honor to be, sir, yours faithfully,
"W. E. GLADSTONE."

Meeting in Dublin—Letter from Mr. John Stuart Mill.

From Reuter's Telegrams, Sept. 4.

Last night a very large meeting of the working classes of Dublin was held, under the Presidency of the Lord Mayor, in the Mechanics' Institute, on behalf of Parliamentary Reform. A letter was read from John Stuart Mill, in which the honorable gentleman said:—

"I have long been convinced that complete justice to Ireland was scarcely to be hoped for unless by a reform in Parliament sufficiently thorough to take away the present preponderance of the landed interest, and transfer a large share of political power to classes who are not under the influence of landed or Church prejudices. There is considerable reason to hope that the Parliamentary reform which we have now obtained may accomplish this. Whatever power has been gained by the working classes or by the advanced Liberals will, I am convinced, be used for the complete redress of the grievances of Ireland on the two most fundamental points—the Church and the land. An era of hope, therefore, is opening for Ireland, which, if improved by wise and harmonious action on the part of your representatives and ours, may make the connection between the two countries an unalloyed benefit to both."

The meeting was addressed by the O'Donoghue, Mr. Beales, Mr. Carter, and other English and Scotch reformers. Resolutions were unanimously adopted declaring that no suffrage but manhood residal ought to be satisfactory; that the ballot is indispensable, and that Irish reformers should heartily co-operate with those of England and Scotland for the establishment of full public liberty without distinction.

The reading of Mr. Mill's letter was hailed with loud cheering.

NEWS BY THE CUBA CABLE.

ST. THOMAS.

The Steamer Red Gauntlet's Passengers Transferred to the South America.

ST. THOMAS, Sept. 2, via HAVANA Sept. 14.—The Patmos is preparing to sail. The authorities have advised Porto Rico. The steamer Red Gauntlet, vainly seeking bottomry, her passengers went per the South America.

PORTO RICO.

Arrival of Troops—Detention of War Vessels.

PORTO RICO, Sept. 8, via. HAVANA Sept. 14.—Seven hundred troops have arrived here. Two war vessels ordered for St. Thomas have been detained.

HAYTI.

The Press and President Salnave.

HAYTI, Sept. 10.—The press protests against President Salnave disbursing $5,000,000 without the approval of Congress. The import duties have been increased fifty per cent.

ST. DOMINGO.

The Government Credits to be Re-examined—The Tobacco Crop.

ST. DOMINGO, Sept. 1.—The Government credits lacking vouchers are to be re-examined. (Literal transcript of despatch.)

The tobacco crops are as large as in 1866. Prices are sustained.

VENEZUELA.

The French Minister and the Steamer Caribee.

VENEZUELA, Aug. 21, via Havana Sept. 14.—The French Minister has received a satisfactory reply about the steamer Caribee.

CUBA.

Financial and Commercial.

HAVANA, Sept. 14.—The sugar market is paralyzed. Exchange remains unvaried.

THE WESTFIELD (N. J.) MURDER.

Trial of Sylvester Quiller for the Murder of John Firman—The Prisoner Convicted of Murder in the First Degree.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Sept. 16.—At half-past 9 o'clock yesterday morning the trial of Sylvester Quiller for the murder of Sohn Firman was resumed. The court room was densely crowded, it being known that the trial was to be concluded. The prisoner maintained the same calm and collected manner which had marked his demeanor during the preceding days of his trial.

Mr. Dutcher, counsel for the prisoner, then summed up on behalf of the defense, arguing ably for the prisoner. His remarks continued for about an hour, when Attorney-General Robeson, on behalf of the State, replied.

Judge Depue then proceeded to deliver his charge to the jury, explaining various points at law, and at half-past 12 o'clock the jury retired to deliberate upon their verdict. For two hours and a half they remained out, coming in shortly after 3 o'clock. The words of the Judge, "Gentlemen of the jury, have you agreed upon your verdict?" echoed through the Court room, and in an instant all noise and confusion ceased, and a whisper might have been heard in any part of the large Court room. After the usual response, the foreman of the jury repeated in firm accents the finding of the jury, "Guilty of murder in the first degree." The prisoner on hearing the awful decree which is the forerunner of the highest penalty of the law, did not entirely give way, but became quite melancholy. He was conveyed from the Court room to his cell, to await the passing of sentence.

Murder and Suicide in Yonkers.

For some time past Frederick Scharfhausen, a German, has been living at No. 5 Main street, Yonkers, with one Margaret Wierman and her daughter, Theresa, aged five years. The man and woman have often quarrelled, but the neighbors attached no importance to the fact. Sergeant Mangiu, of the police force stationed at Yonkers, received information yesterday of a shocking tragedy in the dwelling occupied by the ill-matched couple. Hastening to the place, he found on a bed in an inner room the girl Theresa, dead, with a pistol-shot wound in the head, while in another bed lay the dead body of Scharfhausen. He had evidently, after murdering the girl, shot himself in the mouth, the ball passing upward into the brain, causing almost instant death. The following note in German was found in an envelope:—

"This business and all that is here belongs to Margaret Wierman, who lived with me. I will shoot myself to-day because I never could live happy without her; therefore I take her daughter with me. All my friends and relatives—I bid them good by.
"FR SCHARFHAUSEN."

Coroner Smith held an inquest, and a verdict in accordance with the facts was rendered.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Affairs in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 16.—The proprietors of the *Enquirer* were to-day each held in bonds of one thousand dollars to answer in the suit for libel brought against them by Miles Greenwood. Madame Goldsmith, wife of a well-known merchant, died here to-day from the effects of a fright given her by a foolish servant girl.

News from Key West.

KEY WEST, Sept. 16.—Cable steamer Narva sailed to-day for New York with mails. Her chief engineer, Mark Turner, died of yellow fever on the 14th. Mr. Medley, an electrician of the cable, is dangerously ill. The yellow fever is abating at Tortugas, and all the officers are out of danger.

—John G. Saxe, writing of what he saw in Europe, says:—"I saw more pretty girls in Dublin than in London; and many more in London than in Paris. The sweetest voice I ever heard in conversation came from a German woman who sold beer and biscuits in the suburbs of Gotha, with smiles benignant enough to turn cakes and ale into ambrosia and nectar. I saw a good deal of the peasantry of many countries, and thought the Irish the most and the Roman the least attractive of all I had the privilege to study."

SECOND EDITION

ANTIETAM.

THE CELEBRATION TO-DAY.

CORRECTED PROGRAMME

THE PROCESSION.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

The following is the programme of the order of exercises for the ceremonies of the dedication of the Antietam National Cemetery, and the laying of the corner-stone of the monument, to take place to-day:—

The Marshal and Assistant Marshals will assemble at Keedysville at 9 o'clock A. M.

The military will form at Keedysville at 10½ A. M., on the pike leading to Sharpsburg, west of the railroad.

The Masons and other civil bodies will form at the same time on the pike leading to Sharpsburg, east of the railroad, with their right resting on the railroad crossing.

The head of the column will move at 11 o'clock A. M., up the pike to the Cemetery ground.

The military will form in line at the entrance of the Cemetery (as may be directed), and present arms when the President of the United States, and all who are to occupy the stand, shall pass to the same.

Ladies will occupy the left of the stand.

The exercises will take place as soon as the entire procession is in position on the ground, as follows:—

Music—Band.
Prayer by the Rev. Hiram Mattison, D.D., of New Jersey.
Music—Band.
Introductory remarks of Governor Swann, of Maryland.
Music—Hymn, composed by the Rev. Edward Meyer, of Pennsylvania, and sung by the Opera Class under the leadership of E. Macdonough, of New York.
Laying of the Corner-Stone by the Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Masons of Maryland.
Music—Hymn, composed by the Rev. Edward Meyer, of Pennsylvania.
Poem—By Clarence F. Buhler, of New York.
Remarks by the President of the United States.
Music—Band.
Benediction.
Music—Band.

FROM EUROPE BY CABLE.

Noon Report of Markets.

LONDON, Sept. 17—Noon.—United States Five-twenties are quoted at 73⅜; Illinois Central, 77½; Erie Railroad, 44½; Great Western Railroad, 23.

FRANKFORT, Sept. 17.—United States bonds, 76⅜.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 17—Noon.—The Cotton Market is dull and unchanged. The sales to-day are estimated at 8000 bales.

Breadstuffs firm but unchanged.

THE AMERICAN COUNTERFEITS.

Gardersier's Arrest at the Hague—The Alleged United States Counterfeits Found to be Confederate Bonds.

THE HAGUE, Sept. 16.—I have to report that the five hundred American bank or Government notes, each of the value of one thousand dollars, found in the possession of the man Gardersier, who was arrested in this city yesterday, as announced in my despatch of the 15th instant, and which were considered to be forged United States paper, and seized accordingly, proved to be bonds issued by the Confederate, or Jeff. Davis' Government, during the secession rebellion, in Richmond. The police, being unacquainted with the distinctive features of the paper, were naturally, and in a very praiseworthy manner, on the alert. Gardersier has had an examination before the official authorities to-day. He made a statement to the magistrates which has led to the discovery of another lot of the long since valueless bonds.

The Indian War.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 17.—An Omaha despatch says that the Montana volunteers had a fight with the Crow and Sioux Indians on Yellow Stone river on September 1, when two whites were killed. The loss of the Indians is not known. The citizens of Montana are calling loudly for the Government to stop the Indian outrages or to allow them to do it themselves.

The Pacific Railways.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 17.—The Union Pacific Railroad is now finished 460 miles west of Omaha and within 50 miles of Cheyenne city. The Kansas branch of the Pacific Railroad is completed 12 miles beyond the station just accepted by the Government, which carries the track 270 miles west of the Missouri river.

Stocks in New York To-Day.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

NEW YORK, Sept. 17.—Smith, Randolph & Co., Bankers, No. 16 South Third street, and No. 3 Nassau street, New York, report at 1 o'clock this afternoon as follows:—

United States 1881s, 111¾@111⅞.
United States 5-20s, 1862, 114⅝@114¾.
United States 5-20s, 1864, 109⅝@109⅞.
United States 5-20s, 1865, 111@111⅛.
United States 5-20s, new, 1865, 108@108⅛.
United States 5-20s, 1867, 108@108⅛.
United States 10-40s, 99⅝@99⅞.
August 7·30s, out of market.
June and July 7·30s, 107@107⅛. Market steady.
United States 5-20s are quoted in London this afternoon at 73, weak.

—The descendants of the late General Munger, a prominent officer of the war of 1812, to the number of over one hundred, residing in Montgomery and Miami counties, Ohio, held a picnic in the neighborhood of Piqua last week, by way of celebrating the close of the one hundredth year of the life of Mrs. Eunice Munger, the widow of General Munger, who resides near Piqua. Mrs. Munger has twelve children, sixty-eight grandchildren, one hundred and twenty-two great grandchildren, and sixteen great great grandchildren.

—Jesse Lyman, of Westhampton, Mass., celebrated his golden wedding on Wednesday week, with about 150 of his descendants and relatives.

INDIAN TROUBLES.

More Outrages by the Hostile Tribes—Several Stations Attacked—White Men Murdered and Stock Stolen—The Troops on the Defensive.

HAYS CITY, Kansas, Sept. 1, via Junction City, Kansas, Sept. 16.—The Indians have celebrated the advent of the Commissioners and the full moon by breaking out into fiercer hostilities along the route. Five attacks were made upon stage stations between here and Fort Wallace on Friday. At Downer's Station eight Government mules and five horses were captured. A citizen stocktender was killed and his body filled with arrows. Several men were wounded, and the soldiers were driven into their huts. No Indians injured. Gunnell Spring Station and Castle Rock Station were both attacked. A Government train at the latter lost stock. To-day forty wagons were attacked at Cow creek, between here and Ellsworth. Twenty-one Government mules, some valuable horses, and $5000 in greenbacks were captured, two drivers were killed and one wounded. The stage was also fired into this morning. The prairie has been fired for fifty miles by the Indians, and other atrocities too numerous for mention by telegraph have occurred. The troops have been ordered to act only on the defensive, and the Indians are appearing in large bodies and threatening total destruction to stations and travel.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

UNITED STATES COURT IN BANKRUPTCY.—Since our last report of this Court the following petitions in bankruptcy have been filed:—

James B. Mitchell, Philadelphia. Petition, oaths, and schedules filed September 6. Order of reference to Register McMichael for September 13.

James McKown, Pottsville, Pa. Petitions, oaths, and schedules filed September 7. Order of reference to Register Hobart for September 16.

George Barnhard, Butler, Schuylkill county, Pa. Petition, oaths, and schedules filed September 10. Order of reference to Register Hobart for September 18.

Edward J. Records, physician, Philadelphia. Petition, oaths, and schedules filed September 10. Order of reference to Register Ashton for September 11.

Jacob Ensminger, Frankford, Cumberland county, Pa. Petition, oaths, and schedules filed September 14. Order of reference to Register Barnett for October 1.

Rufus Sargent, Philadelphia. Petition, oaths, and schedules filed September 14. Order of reference to Register Ashton for September 25.

The cases on docket now number 135.

DISTRICT COURT—Judges Sharswood, Stroud, and Hare.—The new trial argument list was before the Court to-day.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—Judges Ludlow and Brewster.—Equity motions and rules constituted the business of this Court for a short time this morning.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Peirce.—T. B. Dwight, Esq., Assistant District Attorney.—John G. Basler was charged with assault and battery with intent to kill Mary Gamble The evidence on the part of the Commonwealth was that, on the 4th of July last, Mrs. Gamble was sitting with her son at her door, No. 1219 Fitzwater street, and the defendant came to his door, just opposite, and fired a gun across the street. The ball took effect in Mrs. Gamble's left leg, which had to be amputated above the knee.

The defense alleged that the defendant shot at a dog that was in the middle of the street, and accidentally shot the lady. On trial.

The "Black Crook" in the Tombs Police Court—Betty Rigal in a New Role, Etc.

Yesterday morning, Mr. Harry Wall, the well-known actor and theatrical agent, was arraigned before Justice Dowling, at the Tombs Police Court, having been arrested by Captain Jourdan, of the Sixth Precinct, on a warrant issued by the above magistrate, charging him with using abusive language towards Mr. Palmer, of *Black Crook* fame, and threatening to injure the business at Niblo's Theatre.

It is alleged that some months ago Mr. Wall, in his capacity as theatrical agent, contrived to induce Mad'lle Betty Rigal, at that time one of the leading ladies attached to Jarrett & Palmer's famous *Black Crook* ballet troupe, to break her engagement with her employers, by promising that lady an increase of salary, and more extended and brilliant opportunity for the display of her skill as a *danseuse*. Mad'lle Rigal dazzled by the brilliant prospects before her, accepted an engagement at the hands of Mr. Wall, and appeared at the principal theatres in Chicago, Boston, and is at present starring at Philadelphia. More recently, it is alleged that Mr. Wall induced Mad'lle Sangali, another of the leading ladies of the ballet, to break her engagement with Messrs. Jarrett & Palmer, and accept an engagement from Mr. Wall. This lady, it appears, left Niblo's on the 7th inst., and it was further stated in court that both the ladies alluded to are dissatisfied at the non-fulfilment of the promises held out to them by the defendant. The rivalry between Mr. Wall and the *Black Crook* managers culminated in a personal difficulty on Saturday night last, when Mr. Wall presented himself at the entrance of the theatre and attempted to pass the doorkeeper, a privilege he had heretofore enjoyed as a professional. Mr. Palmer was at the door, and, naturally incensed at the conduct of Mr. Wall in depriving him of two of the leading ladies of his troupe, refused to allow him to enter the house, whereupon Mr. Wall waxed very wroth, and a war of words ensued between the rival agents. Wall poured forth a torrent of personal abuse, and his indignation getting the best of his discretion, he boastingly expressed his intention of "exploding" the *Black Crook*, and shaking his fist defiantly at Mr. Palmer, walked out of the lobby. Subsequently Messrs. Jarrett, Palmer, and Wheatley appeared before Justice Dowling, and applied for a warrant for the arrest of the impetuous Wall, complaining that he had threatened to injure their business prospects in the future as he had attempted to do in the past.

When arraigned before the magistrate the accused, who was represented by counsel, demanded an examination, which, of course, was granted, and $1000 bail was accepted for his future appearance. In the meantime an effort will be made to procure the attendance of Miles, Regal, and Sangali as witnesses at the examination, which will take place at an early day. Should Captain Jourdan succeed in procuring the attendance of these ladies, the examination will be an exceedingly interesting one, as their evidence will doubtless develop new facts in regard to the quarrel between the rival managers and agent which will be edifying to the general public.—*N. Y. World of to-day.*

—Miss Hosmer's Lincoln monument is estimated to cost $250,000.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Tuesday, Sept. 17, 1867.

The Stock Market was more active this morning, but prices were without any material change. Government bonds were firmly held. '62 5-20s sold at 114½, no change; and 7·30s at 107, no change; 99⅞ was bid for 10-40s; 111¼ for 6s of 1881; 110⅜ for '65 5-20s; 109⅞ for '64 5-20s; and 108 for July '65 5-20s. City loans were in fair demand; the new issue sold at 100⅞@101; and old do. at 98¼, no change.

Railroad shares continue the most active on the list. Reading sold at 51⅛@51¼, no change; Camden and Amboy at 126, no change; Catawissa preferred at 28, no change; and Pennsylvania Railroad at 53⅛@53¼, a slight advance. 57¼ was bid for Minehill; 30 for North Pennsylvania; 57¼ for Lehigh Valley; 29 for Elmira common; 41 for preferred do.; 28½ for Philadelphia and Erie; and 43 for Northern Central.

In City Passenger Railroad shares there was nothing doing. 76 was bid for Second and Third; 63 for Tenth and Eleventh; 28 for Spruce and Pine; 45 for Chesnut and Walnut; 13 for Hestonville; 30 for Green and Coates; 26 for Girard College; and 35 for Union.

Bank shares were firmly held at full prices. Mechanics' sold at 31½, no change; 107 was bid for Seventh National; 240 for North America; 142½ for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 57 for Commercial; 105 for Northern Liberties; 59½ for Girard; 70 for City; 70 for Corn Exchange; and 64½ for Union.

In Canal shares there was very little movement. Schuylkill Navigation common sold at 16; and Lehigh Navigation at 47½, no change. 27¾ was bid for Schuylkill Navigation preferred; 15 for Susquehanna Canal; and 55 for Delaware Division.

Quotations of Gold—10½ A. M., 144¼; 11 A. M., 144¼; 12 M., 144⅜; 1 P. M., 144½.

—The New York *Tribune* this morning says:—

"Money on call is 6 per cent. for new business, and old loans have been generally advanced. In many cases 7 per cent. has been paid. Commercial paper sells at 6½@7 when first class.

"Exchange is quoted as follows, with sales from second hands at less than bankers' counter rates:—London, 60 days, 109⅝@109⅞; commercial, 108⅞@109⅛; Paris, long, 5·17½@5·16¼; do. short, 5·15; Antwerp, 5·20@5·18¾; Swiss, 5·20@5·16¼; Hamburg, 36¼; Amsterdam, 41⅛@41¼; Frankfort, 41; Bremen, 78⅞@79⅛; Berlin, 72."

—The Chicago *Tribune* of Saturday says:—

"The demand for money by dealers in grain was active, and notwithstanding the fact that many of the banks are daily in receipt of large sums of currency from New York, the supply is rapidly reduced by the heavy shipments of produce to the seaboard, and Eastern exchange is becoming rather more plentiful than agreeable. The mercantile demand for money was light, and first-class borrowers were promptly accommodated at the current rate of 10 per cent. Call loans were quiet at 8 per cent., with Government and county and municipal bonds as collateral. Eastern funds are lower, and a majority of the banks were making a discount on sight drafts on New York of ⅛@¼, on Buffalo of ⅛@¼, and on Oswego ⅛ of 1 per cent. Between the banks sales were made at $1@$1·50 per $1000 off. The counter selling rates for small lots were steady at par."

—The following from a financial source at Nashville is interesting to holders of Tennessee bonds:—

"In answer to yours of August 28 (which I have delayed until I could procure the information in a trustworthy form), I have from the forthcoming report of the Controller of State as follows:—

The entire taxable property of the State is	$230,357,621
The rate, $4·50 per $1000, producing	1,036,609
Revenue from Clerks of Courts	350,000
Revenue from poll tax	195,000
Total, exclusive of railroads	$1,589,609

"The Controller has not made out all the liabilities of the different railroads for interest. Receivers have been appointed for several, which will insure the net earnings to the State, and the certainty that other receivers will be appointed for any that may default in January next, will have a salutary effect on the remainder. The Controller has decided that the railroads must comply with the letter of the law and pay the interest into the Treasury fifteen days before it falls due in New York. I know that Governor Brownlow intends to pay the interest prompt if there is any virtue in energy, and if the officials who have charge of it will not do so, they must expect to be removed, so far as he has the power."

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

Reported by Dehaven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.

$5000 5-20s '65.Jy.cp...c.110⅞	100 sh Read R......s5.51 3-16
$3500 do..............110⅞	200 do..........51 3-16
$100 do...Jy..........108⅝	100 do.......b30. 51⅛
$1500 do.'67cp.am.108⅝	100 do....s5wn.51 3-16
$400 City 6s, New.......101	19 do..........ls. 51⅛
$2700 do. New..ls..100⅞	100 do.....b5int.51 3-16
$10000 do. New..ls..101	100 do..........c.51 3-16
$1100 do..O..3 ctf...	100 do.......s30..51 3-16
KSO....... 98¼	9 sh Penna R.......... 53⅛
$4000 Pa R 1m 6s......s 89½	187 do........ 53⅛
$3000 Phil & E 6s.......c. 95	12 do........ 53⅛
$4000 N Penna 6s.. ...... 88¼	4 do........ 53⅛
40 sh Mech Bk.......... 31¾	200 do.........b5.. 53⅝
2 sh Leh N stk......... 47⅛	100 sh Cata Pf........s60.. 28
3 sh Cam & Am.........126	200 sh Big Mount....ls.. 3¼
100 sh Sch Nav....b60.. 16	5 sh Acad of Music. 75

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 S. Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—U. S. 6s, 1881, 111⅞@112; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 114½@114¾; do., 1864, 109⅝@109⅞; do., 1865, 110⅞@111⅛; do. new, 108@108¼; 5s, 10-40s, 99⅜@99⅝; U. S. 7·30s, 2d series, 106⅞@107⅛; 3d series, 106⅞@107⅛; Compound Interest Notes, December, 1864, 118; May, 1865, 117; August, 1865, 116; September, 1865, 115½; October, 1865, 115. Gold, 144⅜@144⅝.

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 111⅞@111⅞; do. 1862, 114½@114¾; do., 1864, 109⅝@119⅞; do., 1865, 110⅞@111⅛; do., 1865, new, 108⅛@108⅜; do., 1867, new, 108@108¼; do. 5s, 10-40s, 99⅜@99⅝; do. 7·30s, June, 106⅞@107⅛; do., July, 107⅛@107⅜; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 119·40; do., July, 1864, 119·40; do. August, 1864, 119·40; do., October, 1864, 119@119½; do., December, 1864, 118@118½; do., May, 1865, 117@117½; do., August, 1865, 116@116½; do., September, 1865, 115½@115¾; do. October, 1865, 115@115½; Gold, 144⅜@144½. Silver, 137@138½.

—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 111⅞@111⅞; old 5-20s, 114½@114¾; 5-20s, 1864, 109⅝@109⅞; do., 1865, 110⅞@111⅛; do., July, 108@108¼; do., 1867, 108@108¼; 10-40s, 99⅜@99⅝; 7·30s, Aug., par; do., June, 106⅞@107⅛; do., July, 106⅞@107⅛. Gold, 144⅜@144½.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

TUESDAY, Sept. 17.—Seeds—Cloverseed is scarce, and sells from second hands at $8·50@9 ℔ 64 lbs. Two bushels of Timothy were taken at $3. 800 bushels of Flaxseed were disposed of on secret terms; we quote at $2·75@2·85.

Bark—The stock of Quercitron is nearly exhausted, and if here it would command $50 per ton for No. 1.

The Flour Market is quiet, but prices are well maintained. The demand is chiefly from the home consumers, who are operating with greater caution than last week. Sales of a few hundred barrels at $7·50@8·25 for superfine; $8@9·50 for old and new wheat extra; $11@11·75 for Northwestern extra family; $11@12·50 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do.; and $13@14 for fancy brands, according to quality.

The demand for prime Wheat is moderate, but common grades are dull. Sales of new red at $2·25@2·40; amber at $2·45@2·50; and California at $2·75; Rye is steady at $1·50. Corn is quiet and firm. Sales of 4000 bushels at $1·33@1·35 for yellow, and $1·32 for Western mixed. Oats are unchanged. Sales at 70@72c. Nothing doing in either Barley or Malt.

Whisky is offered at 25@26c. ℔ gallon, in bond, for common.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Third Page.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.........SEPTEMBER 17.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M..............74|11 A. M..............82|2 P. M...............86

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Barque Ukraine, Melcher, 6 days from Boston, in ballast to Workman & Co.

Brig Mary C. Comery, Comery, 15 days from Swan Island, with guano to E. A. Souder & Co.

Brig Eurus, Yates, 6 days from Boston, in ballast to Workman & Co.

Schr J. Kienzle, Lake, 6 days from Boston, in ballast to captain.

Schr S. A. Hammond, Paine, 4 days from Boston, with mdse. to captain.

Schr J. Waples, Robinson, 4 days from Lynn, in ballast to captain.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Herschell, Friedericks, hence for Bremen, was off Dover 2d inst.

Steamship H. Hudson, Howes, for Philadelphia, sailed from Havana 14th inst.

Steamship Tioga, Morse, hence for New Orleans, was spoken 12th inst., Cape Florida bearing N.NW., distant 12 miles.

Barque Kosmos, Wierichs, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York yesterday.

Barque C. Palmer, Yeamans, hence, put into Scilly 31st ult., wind bound.

Barque Lorena, Hichborn, hence for Antwerp, sailed from Queenstown 2d inst.

Schr Hannibal, hence for Portsmouth, at Newport 15th inst.

Schr C. C. Clark, Carter, for Philadelphia, cleared at Portland 14th inst.

Schr C. L. Vandervoort, hence for Fall River, at Newport 15th inst.

Schr Broadfield, Crowell, hence, at East Greenwich 14th inst.

Schr Minnesota, Phillips, hence, at Fall River 15th instant.

Schrs J. A. Parsons, Stover, and F. Newell, Finmore, for Philadelphia, cleared at Galveston 6th inst.

Schr C. R. Vickery, Benton, hence, at Apponaug 14th inst.

Schr Trade Wind, Corson, hence, at Salem 14th inst.

Schr H. W. Benedict, hence, at New London 14th instant.

Schr Almira Woolley, King, hence, at Salem 15th instant.

Schr J. Williamson, Jr., hence, was below Providence 15th inst.

Schrs Sarah, Cobb, and Sarah L. Stevens, Studley, hence, at New Bedford 15th inst.

Schr Anna Safford, for Philadelphia, sailed from New London 14th inst.

Schrs Flight, Crowell; Albert Pharo, Shourds, and Revenue, Gandy, hence, at Providence 15th inst.

Schrs J. W. Babcock, Fisher, and Wm. H. Dennis, Lake, for Philadelphia, sailed from Salem 13th inst.

Schr E. B. Shaw, Shaw, hence, at Wilmington 13th instant.

Schr Reading RR. No. 44, Fenton, hence, at Norfolk 13th inst.

Schr Mary Taylor, Taylor, hence, at Georgetown 14th inst.

Schrs Elwood Doron, Jarvis, and J. Ponder, Seaver hence, at Providence 14th inst.

Schrs Reading RR. No. 48, Powell, and Reading RR. No. 77, Carroll, hence, at Richmond 13th inst.

Steamers Mars, Grumley, and Monitor, Jones, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York yesterday.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

NEW YORK, Sept. 16.—Arrived, steamship Minnesota, Harris, from Liverpool.

Steamship City of London, Brooks, from Liverpool

Ship Admiral, Hasloop, from Bremen.

Barque Bertha, Reed, from Rio Janeiro.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

General Butler's New Way.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

That we may do General Butler no injustice, or that our readers may detect it if we should, we recopy the material portion of his letter on finance, given fully in Saturday's *Tribune* last. He says:—

"My proposition is that the Government shall offer to the country a new loan, secured by interest in currency bonds payable at long date, to which all future issues of Government loans shall be assimilated, so as to make one class of Government securities only, instead of the nineteen different classes we have now, and with the proceeds of such loan pay off our highest class of interest-gold-bearing bonds as they become due; not to increase, and thereby depreciate the currency, but to render the currency and credit of the Government more stable, and, therefore, all the more valuable, by reducing the debt by a reduction of interest and increase of taxable property, causing our loans to be taken up in our own country, so that we may not be obliged to pay tribute to foreign capital, as we now do, at a rate of interest exceeding three times what they charge their own Governments.

"To the assertion that by this course the public creditor by Five-twenty bonds is injured, I reply that I propose to pay him when his obligation falls due in precisely the same currency or money which the Government has provided for every other creditor, public or private, to be paid in, and that which it is declared upon the bank of every legal-tender note he may be paid in, the best and most valuable money which the credit of the country can sustain, bearing relation to-day to gold as 143 to 100—while the money that these Five-twenty creditors lent the Government (being the best which the then credit of the Government could afford, stood in relation to gold as 200 and 285 to 100. If the Government pays them in a currency from 50 to 100 per cent. better than they lent the Government, of what have they to complain, save that the Government will not tax the people to pay them a usurious share; or, in other words, will not tax the people to enable the capitalists to make a speculation out of the war necessities of the Government?

"History tells of no Government which has yet paid its creditors all they loaned to it, and thus made them whole; and I doubt whether good faith, good conscience, or equity, requires this Government to pay its creditors three times what it received from them, with interest at six per cent. on the treble amount. Of course, if any contract to do that be shown, 'the Jew shall have his bond, but not one drop of Christian blood.'"

—To all which, thus saith the *Tribune*:—

1. If General Butler proposes only that a single loan (like that of the British bonds) shall replace all our existing Government loans *at the free option of our creditors*, we have no shadow of objection. If we pay the specified interest on each bond until the principal falls due, and then say to the holder:—"Here is a new bond, which we offer you in exchange for that you hold; if you prefer the cash, it is ready for you"—we ask and wish no more.

2. But that is plainly *not* what General Butler purposes. He means to say to the national creditors:—"Here is a new bond, whereof the interest is payable in greenbacks; take this in exchange for your gold-bearing bond, take its face in greenbacks, or take nothing." And that is, in our view, repudiation, which is a longer synonym for rascality.

3. We always distrust the logic which is based on falsehood. Now it is not true that our "Five-twenty creditors" lent the Government the sums we owe them respectively when "the money" paid by them for their bonds "stood in relation to gold as 200 and 285 to 100." If it were true, it would be in our view non-essential; since the vital question is not "What did we get?" but "What did we covenant to pay?" If our legal-tender money was temporarily depreciated, that was our own fault—or, if you please, our misfortune; but it was a circumstance over which our creditors had no control whatever. But the depreciation of our currency below the gold standard of mankind was long five, ten, fifteen, twenty, twenty-five per cent., while we were borrowing it by millions, and giving in return our notes to pay so many dollars, with six per cent. interest in coin. We proposed the bargain; we specified the terms; the public creditors only accepted what we eagerly proffered. The *Tribune* was largely, zealously instrumental, at the request of the Government through its agents, in persuading people to let the Government have their money for those bonds. We assured them, day after day, that every one would be paid in full in coin, principal and interest. In short, we deluded them basely, if General Butler is now correct. General Butler uttered no word of dissent then. He now steps in to tell the debtor that he can pay his debt far more easily and cheaply than he gave his creditors to understand when he was in urgent pursuit of that creditor's money. We cannot reconcile this substitution with common honesty.

4. General Butler wants to reduce the interest on our national debt; so do we. Our way is to treat our creditors so justly, so fairly, that every one will wish to remain our creditor, believing ours the best security he can hold. In other words, we would make a United States Consol equal to a British Consol, interest for interest, dollar for dollar. Were it fixed as the everlasting hills that the promise of our Government was sure, and better than any other, we might soon borrow at four per cent., as England can, and thus reduce the interest on our entire debt below one hundred millions per annum. If we try General Butler's dodge, nobody will ever more choose to lend us at all. It is not enough that we prove ourselves a nation of knaves—we must be arrant fools also—if we enter upon the down-hill road that General Butler opens invitingly before us.

The Situation at the South from a Military Standpoint.

From the N. Y. Times.

The sense of thoughtful citizens of all parties does not favor more admixture of civil and military administration than can be helped. We are passing through an epoch in national progress when the dividing line cannot be very clearly drawn. The people, however, in the existing crisis depend as much upon the discretion and the judgment of individual executors of the laws which Congress has enacted as upon the forecast and the precision which the laws themselves exhibit. So much of the strong effort of the last six years—military and civil—has been done outside of the letter of the Constitution, that it is vain labor to appeal to any absolute constitutional guide—however earnestly moderate and conservative men may desire to make such an appeal. There is not a great deal of practical gain in the declamation of military officials—however honorable may be their record—upon civil reconstruction; but army officers on whom there have been imposed by the laws of Congress combined civil and military duties, must in fairness be allowed to justify the acts of the double administration. In the case of naval officers this has always been conceded, before civil commotion arose. A large portion of the diplomatic achievements of our own country and of every leading power in Europe must be credited to the discretion, the self-restraint, and the management of commissioned officers of the navy. And the record of these achievements has seldom been discreditable to the agent, so far as the experience of our own Government is concerned.

In his response to the compliment paid him by his old comrades of the Army of the Potomac the other evening, General Sickles may possibly have exceeded the demands of the occasion in adverting so directly to the political situation. It was, perhaps, neither necessary nor expedient for him to allege that the Government "in all its departments" is not thoroughly agreed upon the duty to be performed in the work of reconstruction; and yet if the right of self-defense is admitted at all in such a case as that of General Sickles, it is impossible for him to make any appeal whatever to the verdict of his fellow-citizens which should distinguish between the two-fold functions of a military and civil administrator. His position in the army may fairly be held to have entitled him to the position of a military district commander. His removal from that position may be held to entitle him to a statement of the principles which governed his conduct. Addressing his old army comrades, General Sickles says that his endeavor in the discharge of his duties was to exercise the authority he possessed for the welfare of the people, according to what he conceived to be the true intent and meaning of the laws. He did not propose to himself any power of veto over what Congress had enacted. He did not feel at liberty to supplement the laws with any extra executive power of judging what the laws ought to be. He simply set himself to study the intent of the orders under which he acted, and carried these into effect so far as his instructions seemed to warrant him.

This much, we are sure, will be conceded to General Sickles on all hands—alike by those who were formerly his political allies, and by those who were accustomed to associate him only with the feeble and inconsequent diplomacy of Mr. Buchanan, a dozen or more years ago, before the venerable functionary became President.

The occasion for speech-making, however sound and sensible, has to be carefully chosen. The country, at the present moment, is in no great humor for military serenades either by the National Guard or the "Grand Army of the Republic." We all are willing and anxious to see every tribute of honor and respect paid to those who have faithfully done service for the Union in times of peril. But the country seems to long for the time when we can dispense with military display as an adjunct of civil reconstruction.

General Sickles tells his old associates that the enemies who surrendered to Grant and Sherman and Sheridan are now on their parole of honor to obey the laws of the land. But it may be doubted whether it is well for an officer in General Sickles' position to express, even indirectly, a doubt that their parole would be broken under any condition, whether the President aims to give effect to the wishes and intents of Congress or not. There has not, thus far, been any indication that the officers of the late Confederacy—those of them, at least, who have any influence over political opinion at the South—desire to thwart the purposes of Congress, or to revive the sectional disagreements of the past in any shape. There is evidence—strong and incontrovertible—we think, in the other direction. The mischief-makers to-day are not the lieutenants of Lee and of Johnson, but the scum and refuse of Southern political conventions of seven years ago, who took to secession as a means of living, and who would revive it to-morrow, were there any force left in them, for the same end.

Words uttered by a loyal public servant—and one especially in the position of General Sickles—ought to be scrupulously weighed. No careful student who looks at the situation dispassionately can safely commit himself to the opinion that the integrity of the country is in any way imperilled by the league of military Confederates now under parole. The peril is here, first, by reason of the conflict which the President has provoked with Congress; at the South by reason of the vicious activity of non-combatant politicians who vainly struggle to revive the sectionalism of bygone times.

The Coming Political Revolution—Its Cause and Its Object.

From the N. Y. Herald.

The people are just beginning to understand the true character of the radical Republican plan of reconstruction. Up to this time they have been deceived as to the real intentions of the revolutionary majority in Congress, and have supposed them to be actuated by an honest desire to reëstablish the Union upon the broad basis of universal suffrage and the guarantee of civil rights to all citizens, independent of color. The elections of 1865 and 1866 were carried by the Republicans upon this distinct platform. On no other issue could they have so completely swept all the loyal States and secured their present overpowering majority in the House of Representatives at Washington. The truth of this is established by the resolutions adopted by the Republican nominating conventions and National Committee pending the popular elections of the past two years. In 1865 the Democrats attempted to create a reaction in their favor by endorsing the reconstruction policy of President Johnson, and endeavoring to convict the Republicans, upon the evidence of the speeches of some of the violent radical politicians of their party, of unfriendliness towards the administration. The Republicans denied the justice of this imputation, and in their platforms took especial pains to show that it was unwarranted. Their principal appeal to the people for support was based upon the argument that, as the political associates of the President, they could be more safely relied upon as his friends than could the members of an organization that had been accustomed to oppose and denounce his acts. The Republican Convention in this State, held in Syracuse on September 20, 1865, resolved, among other things, "that we approve, as eminently wise and just, the sentiments of kindness and confidence which President Johnson has evinced towards those of the communities and individuals lately in rebellion who accept the perpetuation of the Union and the perpetual prohibition of slavery as the legitimate and irreversible results of the war; that we approve the initial steps he has taken towards relaxing the bonds of the military authority in the Southern States, and in restoring to their people full and complete control over their local affairs just so soon as may be found compatible with the preservation of order, etc., * * * and that in all the measures he may adopt tending to the attainment of those just and beneficent ends, we pledge him our cordial and hearty support." The party platforms in the other States were not less emphatic than that of the New York Republicans in their endorsement of President Johnson's endeavors to remove military rule as speedily as possible from the South and restore the States to the rights of civil government.

Before the fall elections of 1866 came round there had been an open rupture between Congress and the President. Violent speeches were made upon the floor of the Senate and the House, some looking to confiscation as a punishment for the Rebels, and others to impeachment as a revenge against the President. The prudent men on the Republican side, understanding upon what issue they had carried their States in the preceding year, rebuked and checked the ultraism of their reckless associates. The South was still out of the Union, and no steps had been taken towards practical reconstruction. Conservative Congressmen saw that to go before the country only upon the issue of a heated quarrel with the Executive, without putting Congress in the right by offering on its part a practical method of reconstruction to the country, would be to rush on political destruction. They, therefore, carried through both houses the Constitutional amendment, the gist and substance of which was, that "when the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for President and Vice-President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, the executive and judicial officers of a State, or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State" on account of color, then "the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in proportion" to the number of male citizens thus disfranchised. The National Union Committee, in an address issued to the American people, warmly indorsed this principle of reconstruction, explaining its intent and meaning in these words:—"A State which chooses to hold part of its population in ignorance and vassalage—powerless, uneducated, unfranchised—shall not count that portion to balance the educated, intelligent, enfranchised citizens of other States. The Republicans of New York, in convention at Syracuse on the 5th of September, resolved "that the pending amendment to the Constitution proposed by Congress, which defines citizenship in the United States and the civil rights of citizens, and which equalizes national representation among the several States, etc., * * * commends itself by its justice, humanity, and moderation to every patriotic heart; and that whenever any of the late insurgent States shall adopt such amendment, such State should at once, by its loyal representatives, be permitted to resume its place in Congress."

These were the issues upon which the Republican party carried the elections all over the North in 1865 and 1866; first, as the advocates of a speedy removal of military rule from the South and the restoration of the Southern States to their civil rights; and next, on a proposed plan of reconstruction admitting the Southern States as soon as they adopted a constitutional amendment which left to them the right enjoyed by every other State to make their own laws regarding suffrage, but providing that wherever the colored population should be disfranchised they should not be enumerated as a basis of representation. If the Republicans had declared in either of those years that they were in favor of placing a permanent military government over the South, and of preventing the readmission of any unreconstructed State to its position in the Union unless it should return with a registered majority of negro voters, the popular verdict would have been as emphatic against them as it was in their favor.

Subsequent events have proved that in both these elections the people were defrauded out of their votes under false pretenses. The revolutionary Congress has paid no heed to the Constitutional amendment, so universally endorsed by the people of the North; but, on the plea of confining the right of suffrage to the "loyal men" of the South, have put that section of the country under the rule of five military kings, ignored the executive branch of the Government, and laid the foundation for negro supremacy in all the unreconstructed States. At the same time it is well known that the blacks of the South were just as much Rebels as the whites. The whites fought for four years, but they could not have done so without the aid and assistance of the three or four million negroes who took care of their families, worked in the fields and raised provisions during their absence at the war, or followed the army, digging trenches, building earthworks, acting as scouts and spies, and doing a great share of the hardest work of active service. As the war progressed and drew near its termination, the whites got tired of fighting, and, according to Jeff. Davis, two-thirds of them deserted and returned to their homes. The blacks remained true when the whites thus fell from their allegiance, and were, therefore, the worst Rebels of the Confederacy; yet, by a miserable and contemptible trick, the revolutionists of Congress seek to enfranchise all the black Rebels of the South and to disfranchise only the white Rebels, in order that they may secure a negro voting majority in the Southern States.

As we have said, the people are just beginning to understand the real objects of the Republican leaders, and are preparing to sweep them from power. The overthrow in California, and the result, nearly as disastrous, in Maine, are only the foreshadowings of what will follow in New York, Pennsylvania, and other States. It is folly to talk of these popular revulsions as Democratic victories. Jeff. Davis' exploded Confederacy might just as well claim them as triumphs of the principle of secession. The old Democracy and the old Confederacy were twin brothers, and both were buried by the surrender of Lee's army beyond the hope of resurrection. These uprisings of the people are independent of all parties, and they are designed to rebuke a set of revolutionary leaders who have deceived the country; to denounce the distinction that has been made between black Rebels and white Rebels, and to defeat the conspiracy which seeks to rule the nation by the corrupt aid of the National Banks and the united votes of Puritans and negroes.

Sobbing Over the Wrongs of President Johnson.

From the N. Y. World.

And now his betrayers proclaim, through the *World*, the Albany *Argus*, etc., that he is not a Democrat—that they will not be responsible for his Presidential career—that Democrats must not accept places in his Cabinet, etc. etc.

* * * *

It is the old case of the libertine required to fulfil his perfidious vows after their end has been answered, their object attained.—*Tribune.*

In the long article from which these extracts are taken, the *Tribune* pictures President Johnson as a frail fair one who has "loved not wisely but too well," and the Democratic party as the gay deceiver who forgets in satiety the vows he made in passion. Mr. Johnson is another Ariadne watching the vessel of her faithless Theseus as it recedes over the distant waves:—

"The oaths thy passion urged thee then to swear
Are now all scattered to the senseless air."

"Since the case of Eve and the Serpent," exclaims the *Tribune*, with impetuous fervor, "there has been no more deliberate, determined, persistent seduction." It insists, with pleading sympathy, that the seducer is bound to make his victim an honest woman. "Fallen and detested as he is, he is their dupe, their tool, their victim, and they have no right to reproach nor even desert him. He is what they have made him, and entitled to their forbearance not only but their affection," and the *Tribune* gives broad hints that the only way the Democratic party can repair the injury it has done to Mr. Johnson is to make him its candidate for President.

The sympathies of the editor of the *Tribune* are rather apt to gush out in odd, unexpected directions. His party has found more than one occasion to complain of his too compassionate nature; but for our part, we pay to these eccentricities the humble tribute of our sincere approval, and think they ought to be regarded by Mr. Greeley's Republican revilers as a proof that "e'en his failings lean to virtue's side." The Democratic press very generally did justice to his motives at the time of his famous peace mission to Niagara, as they did with entire unanimity when he braved the maledictions of his party by signing the bail bond of Jefferson Davis. But (merciful Heaven!) did we thereby obligate ourselves to regard Mr. Greeley as a Democrat, and to make him our candidate for Vice-President, on the same ticket with Mr. Johnson? The two cases are in all essential respects alike, and we are by no means sure that Mr. Greeley in Mr. Johnson's position would not have been even more commended than Mr. Johnson has been by the Democratic press. He is in favor of universal amnesty; but Mr. Johnson still excludes a number of excepted classes. He outstripped President Johnson in kindness to the Rebel chief, and we are sorry that he falls behind him (if he does, which we doubt) in good wishes for the honest mass of Rebel dupes.

We can safely assure Mr. Greeley that, in his own case, the Democratic approbation which greeted certain of his acts was never meant as political cajolery to lure him to his ruin. He never had any title to consider it as the vehicle of an insidious and deceitful promise to make him the pet, the idol, or the candidate of the Democratic party. We treated him as an honest man, true to his convictions, and intrepid enough to dissent openly from his political associates. He differs from President Johnson not in principle, but only in degree. Both have knowingly, and we do not hesitate to say, nobly, sacrificed personal comfort to a sense of duty, and flung away chances which more sordid men might have deemed valuable. Mr. Greeley destroyed his Senatorial prospects by a few manly strokes of his pen. For another manly act his whole party howled at him like a herd of hyenas, and he had a narrow escape from being pitched neck-and-heels out of the Union League. We never considered him any less a Republican, nor any less a Democrat, when on those occasions we applauded his conduct. We scorn and deride the idea that we cannot be just to a political opponent without laying ourselves open to the imputation of a backstairs intrigue, or of exciting expectations which we mean to disappoint. If Mr. Greeley should set up for himself such claims as he makes for Mr. Johnson, he would be laughed at. But the two cases are in principle identical. In both, men belonging to the Republican party and continuing their connection with it, have done conspicuous acts which cost them much popularity in their own party, and elicited the praise of political opponents. It is a gratuitous aspersion to suggest of either that, under pretense of patriotism, he was angling for Democratic votes or Democratic compliments. It would not be more injurious to Mr. Greeley to assert that he has differed from his party in the expectation that the Democrats would make the *Tribune* their chief organ, than it is to charge that Mr. Johnson has differed from his party in the hope that the Democrats would make him their candidate for President.

The Democratic party will continue to practise towards Mr. Johnson and Mr. Greeley the same candor as heretofore; praising when we can, dissenting when we must, and sympathizing none the less heartily with humane sentiments or moral intrepidity because they appear in a political opponent. We shall always aim to state the fact as it is. It would be absurd to class Mr. Greeley as a Democrat, and almost equally wide of the truth to call Mr. Johnson so. His greatest mistakes have resulted from the pains he has taken to repel such an imputation. His abortive Philadelphia Convention, last year, had no other object. We assuredly do him no wrong in saying that he does not belong to a party which he has steadily shunned.

National Bank Troubles.

From the N. Y. Com. and Fin. Chronicle.

Two small and unimportant banks have been reported in trouble during the past few days. The First National Bank of Kingston, N. Y., whose capital is $200,000, has lost $91,700 in consequence of a defalcation on the part of its President to the amount of $91,700. The entire property of the defaulting officer has been assigned, and the loss it is believed will be wholly covered, except about $10,000, so that the bank will go on under the management of a new President, and its credit will not probably suffer, nor will its business be impaired. The other case is that of the Farmers' and Citizens' Bank of Brooklyn, and is not so favorable. Its capital was $300,000, and the reported surplus $32,000. The deposits were over one million, of which a considerable part is said to have been in reality money borrowed at high rates on call and on time. The bank held no Government deposits, and its circulation was $234,279, which is, of course, fully secured by the bonds held at Washington, which amount to $285,500. The Comptroller has already given notice that these notes will be redeemed at the Treasury on presentation.

The bank has long been in low credit, but the reason assigned by the Comptroller of the Currency for closing up the bank and appointing a receiver is a default in the reserve. The law requires all banks not in New York or the chief cities to keep 15 per cent. of legal-tenders against their deposits and circulation, and if any bank, thirty days after warning of its defective reserve, shall have failed to make up the deficit, that bank is liable to be instantly closed without further notice. Three months are said to have elapsed in the present case since the legal warning was given. But the bank was still found with the same fault, and a week ago its assets were suddenly and unexpectedly taken possession of in the name of the Government for the benefit of the depositors and other creditors. A preliminary examination has been made and the result, we are informed, is as follows:—The amount due to depositors is about $1,200,000; the assets will yield almost $700,000, which, added to the paid up-capital of $300,000, gives one million, and leaves a deficit of $200,000, which must be raised by assessment on the stockholders, who are responsible by law to an amount equal to the par value of their shares. Of the stockholders, a part will not probably be pecuniarily able to respond. But enough money, it is supposed, will be raised from such stockholders as are solvent, to pay all the debts of the bank in full. Since this statement was given reports, have reached us that the assets of the bank are not so valuable as was estimated; and until the official figures are published, the real facts will not be positively known. A dividend, we believe, may, however, be looked for of some 50 per cent. within six months, a part of which will probably be paid in two or three months.

These two events are suggestive at the present moment. To the managers of our banks throughout the country they show very clearly that the loose management which under the State bank system might pass undetected and unpunished, cannot long survive the checks and restraints imposed by the National Banking law. The publicity which is secured by the monthly and quarterly reports, and by the frequent visits of the official examiners, who go through the books and cash of every bank in the country at frequent intervals, give admonition to such institutions as know themselves to be unsound to amend their ways, or prepare to have their doors closed by the salutary action of the law for the preservation of the public interests and of the public credit.

Secondly, we have evidence that out of the 1600 banks which make up our national system, the great majority are sound. More was not to be expected than this. For during the stimulus of the war inflation, amid financial excitement greater than ever before pervaded this country, there was the greatest possible inducement to sanguine speculative men ignorant of banking, and unprovided with adequate means to avail themselves of the golden facilities which the new national banking scheme seemed to offer, to get wealth without working hard to earn it. Such instances there were. Less than a score of such national banks have failed in consequence during the past three years. And there is every reason to be assured that the weak, insolvent institutions which are left are extremely few, well known, and closely watched.

Thirdly, the directors of national banks should remember that their office is not nominal, but requires that they look closely into the affairs of the institutions under their charge. A card has been issued by the Directors of the Brooklyn bank above-mentioned, stating that they were not aware that the Comptroller of the Currency had warned their bank of the defective reserve. This defense is only an aggravation of their offense. For each of these directors made oath, on receiving his appointment, that he would "diligently and honestly administer the affairs of the bank;" and that he would "not knowingly violate or willingly permit to be violated any of the provisions of the act of Congress" under which the bank was organized. Now these gentlemen either neglected utterly to look into the books of the bank, or they knew that the bank was short of its reserve. And in either case they violated the solemn obligation assumed when they accepted office. What penal consequences may in such cases be incurred we do not here inquire. The offense, in a moral point of view, is sufficiently heinous. The directors are by law appointed the sworn guardians of the property of the depositors and stockholders, to whom they are responsible. The stockholders themselves, moreover, should, from these failures, accept an admonition. For when the capital of their bank is lost, if there should be any deficiency, they must make it up out of their own pockets. So far as the public is concerned, these responsibilities attaching to stockholders and directors, and the motives urging them to satisfy themselves as to the sound management of the banks in which they are interested, offer so many guarantees, besides those which are secured by publicity and Government inspection, that the banking institutions which are so vital a part of the financial organism of the country will be kept sound and trustworthy. Our national banking system is still in its infancy and needs improvement. But such as it is, it will compare favorably with any this country has ever had before—with any of similar magnitude and rapidity of creation that has ever been established in any other country.

Some of those persons who are anxious and concerned that a few national banks here and there should fail, may be reassured by the fact that these institutions fail because they cannot comply with the searching provisions of the law, and that this law, while by its stern application it destroys the rotten parts of the financial machinery, only does so in order that the rest of the fabric may have force and elasticity enough to resist all the shocks with which future monetary revulsions may try its stability and strength.

Old Rye Whiskies.

THE LARGEST AND BEST STOCK OF

FINE OLD RYE WHISKIES

IN THE LAND IS NOW POSSESSED BY

HENRY S. HANNIS & CO.,

Nos. 218 and 220 SOUTH FRONT STREET,

WHO OFFER THE SAME TO THE TRADE IN LOTS ON VERY ADVANTAGEOUS TERMS.

Their Stock of Rye Whiskies, IN BOND, comprises all the favorite brands extant, and runs through the various months of 1865,'66, and of this year, up to present date.

Liberal contracts made for lots to arrive at Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, Ericsson Line Wharf, or at Bonded Warehouses, as parties may elect.

CARPETINGS,

OIL CLOTHS AND DRUGGETS.

REEVE L. KNIGHT & SON,

9 12 thstu2m NO. 807 CHESNUT STREET.

GARDNER & FLEMING,

COACH MAKERS,

NO. 214 SOUTH FIFTH STREET.

New and Second-hand Carriages for sale. Particular attention paid to repairing. 5 30 6

WILLIAM S. GRANT,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

No 33 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia,

AGENT FOR

Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal, Etc.

W. Baker & Co.'s Chocolate, Cocoa, and Broma.

Crocker Bros. & Co.'s Yellow Metal Sheathing, Bolts, and Nails 1 24 ¾

COTTON AND FLAX,

SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS,

Of all numbers and brands.

Tent, Awning, Trunk, and Wagon Cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from one to several feet wide; Pauling, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.

JOHN W. EVERMAN & CO.,

3 6¾ No. 103 JONES' Alley.

GROCERIES, ETC.

FRESH FRUITS, 1867.

PEACHES, PEARS, PINEAPPLES,

PLUMS, APRICOTS, CHERRIES,

BLACKBERRIES, QUINCES, ETC.

PRESERVED AND FRESH, IN CANS AND GLASS JARS,

Put up for our particular trade, and for sale by the dozen, or in smaller quantities, by

MITCHELL & FLETCHER,

9 10 3m NO. 1204 CHESNUT STREET.

SUPERIOR VINEGARS.

GENUINE FRENCH WHITE WINE

AND

PURE OLD CIDER VINEGARS,

FOR SALE BY

JAMES R. WEBB,

6 14¾ Corner WALNUT and EIGHTH Sts.

WHITE PRESERVING BRANDY,

PURE CIDER AND WINE VINEGAR,

GREEN GINGER, MUSTARD SEED, SPICES, ETC.

All the requisites for Preserving and Pickling purposes.

ALBERT C. ROBERTS,

Dealer in Fine Groceries,

11 7¾p Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Sts.

LOOKING-GLASSES

OF THE

BEST FRENCH PLATE,

In Every Style of Frames,

ON HAND OR MADE TO ORDER.

NEW ART GALLERY,

F. BOLAND & CO.,

8 2 1m2p] No. 614 ARCH Street.

GIRARD ROW.

E. M. NEEDLES & CO.,

Eleventh and Chesnut Streets.

HOUSE-FURNISHING DRY GOODS,

Bought at the Recent Depressed Prices.

Shirting, Pillow, Sheeting, and Table Linens.
Table Cloths and Napkins, to match.
Wine Cloths, Doylies, Towels and Towelling.
Marseilles Quilts and Toilet Covers.
Blankets.
Honeycomb, Lancaster, Allendale, Jacquard, and other Spreads.

DOMESTIC MUSLINS AND SHEETINGS,

In all qualities and widths, at the lowest rates.

No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.

No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.

GIRARD ROW.

BALTIMORE

IMPROVED BASE BURNING

FIRE-PLACE HEATER,

WITH

Magazine and Illuminating Doors.

The most Cheerful and Perfect Heater in Use. To be had Wholesale and Retail of J. S. CLARK,

9 6 1m2p No. 1008 MARKET Street, Phila.

GEORGE PLOWMAN,

CARPENTER AND BUILDER,

REMOVED

To No. 134 DOCK Street,

11¾ PHILADELPHIA.

JOHN CRUMP,

CARPENTER AND BUILDER.

SHOPS: NO. 213 LODGE STREET, AND NO. 1733 CHESNUT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

PRIVY WELLS—OWNERS OF PROPERTY—The only place to get Privy Wells cleaned and disinfected at very low prices.

A. PEYSON,

Manufacturer of Poudrette,

8 10¾ GOLDSMITH'S HALL, LIBRARY Street

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE OUTSIDE PAGES.]

GUARDIANS OF THE POOR.—Yesterday afternoon the regular meeting of the Board of Guardians of the Poor was held at the Blockley Almshouse, Mr. John M. Whitall, President, in the chair.

The House Agent reported the following census of the House for the week ending Saturday, September 14, 1867:—Number in the House at 12 o'clock, morning, 2866; same time last year, 2815; increase, 57. Admitted within the last week, 249; births, 9; deaths, 23; discharged, 153; eloped, 50. Number of persons granted lodgings within the last two weeks, 32; meals, 110. Total number of males in the House, 1216; females, 1650. Total males and females in Insane Department, less assistants, 598.

The Outdoor Agent reported having collected for support cases $932 75.

The Steward reported the House receipts at $377·35.

The Committee on Accounts presented their report, embracing the estimate of expenses for the year 1868, amounting to $426,510.

The Steward's requisitions were then read and approved; after which the Board adjourned.

A STOVE DEALERS' UNION.—The stove and range dealers of this city held a meeting last evening at Keim's Hall, North Fourth street. Mr. James Spear was called to the chair. The object of the meeting was to afford an opportunity for consultation, and to devise means whereby dealers can protect themselves, and regulate the price of their goods. It was stated that during the war foundrymen raised their prices, and the retail dealers having no association, the price of stoves was not fixed at a uniform rate; in consequence, dealers sold their stocks at a loss. A scale of prices were presented to the meeting for consideration, but, after discussion, the matter indefinitely postponed and the meeting soon after adjourned.

PASSENGERS TAKEN FROM A STEAMER.—The barque Jenny, Captain Brandes, which arrived here yesterday from Bremen, reports, 5th inst., lat. 42 11, long. 58 05, fell in with steamship William Penn, from New York for London, disabled, as before reported, and took from her the second steward, A. H. Goodwin, and the following passengers:—Mr. J. J. Mahony, of Paris; Miss Ella H. Phipps, of Mumbles, England; Mrs. J. J. Healy, Mr. J. J. Healy, Jr., M. Walden Pell, of New York; Mr. Milholland, of Mount Savage, Md., Mr. W. H. Anderson, and Mrs. E. P. Anderson, of New York, and brought them to this port.

IMPORTANT ARREST.—"Maury" Harris, supposed to have been engaged in the robbery of the Duncannon Iron Works, in February last, was arrested on Saturday by Detective Constables J. H. Mirkel and J. H. Mooney, at Eighth and Chesnut streets. The thieves had stolen a number of coupons of the North Pennsylvania Railroad, with other property, amounting to about $17,000, from the fire-proof. After the hearing yesterday afternoon, before Alderman Hurley, Harris was committed in default of $10,000 bail to answer at Court.

ALTERING THE SPECIFICATIONS.—The Committee on Property of the Board of School Controllers held a meeting last evening to investigate the charge "that the specifications for the erection of a school-house in the thirteenth section had been altered." A number of witnesses were examined, and it was ascertained that the specifications had been altered, so as to change the character of the work to be done, but the party making the alteration was not ascertained. The Committee did not conclude the investigation.

THE WATER DEPARTMENT.—During the month of August the amount of water pumped at the different water works in the city, was as follows:—

Works.	Galls. of Water Pumped.	Average No. of Galls per Day.
Fairmount	637,592,618	20,567,503
Schuylkill	167,450,718	9,802,817
Delaware	117,016,720	5,087,683
24th Ward	66,558,600	2,147,051
Germantown	16,494,400	610,903
Total	1,025,113,056	37,715,957

FIXING THE TAX RATE.—The Finance Committee met last evening for the purpose of considering the tax rate of 1868. After some discussion upon the subject, a motion was made to fix the rate at $1·50 on the $100. Several members of the committee expressed the opinion that the rate, in all probability, could be made at a less figure, but in the absence of official statements from the Controller, it was thought best to postpone the subject until Monday evening next.

IMPROVEMENTS IN WATER WORKS.—The reservoir at Roxborough is nearly completed, and the work of laying the distributing main, down the pike to Green lane, will be commenced today. The pipe to supply Manayunk cannot be laid until an appropriation is made for that purpose. The new mill house at Flat Rock Dam is entirely completed, and workmen are now engaged in preparing the bed for the new Cornish engine.

MEETING IN FOURTEENTH WARD.—Last evening a large Republican meeting of the Fourteenth Ward was held at Spring Garden Hall. General T. G. Morehead presided, and Dr. McNickoll acted as Secretary. Speeches were made by General Morehead, Dr. Backman, and others.

PAY YOUR WATER RENTS.—The Department of Water is now engaged in notifying all persons who have neglected to pay their water rents for the present year, that if their bills are not immediately settled their supply of water will be stopped.

CITY COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE REMOVED.—The office of the City Commissioners was removed yesterday to the second story of the Law Building, No. 212 South Fifth street.

CLOTH STOLEN.—A roll of black cloth, valued at $1000, was stolen yesterday, by two men, from the front of Mr. Jacob H. Somers' store, No. 219 Chesnut street.

Stanton and Grant.

Senator Wilson, of Massachusetts, writes to the *Nation*:—

"From the day he entered the War Office to the close, I have followed him with the best opportunities for observation, and I am sure the nation owes a debt it never can pay him. As chairman of the Military Committee I was brought into intimate relations with Mr. Stanton. I saw him under all circumstances—in the hour of victory, in the day of disaster, and in these latter times of anxiety and humiliation, and I can truly declare that he was an able, honest, and devoted statesman. Often rough in speech and act; sometimes hasty and of necessity unjust, he was yet ever earnest, passionately devoted to the country and to liberty. It has been my fortune to know many public men during the trials through which we have passed, but no one has impressed upon my mind more evidences of being actuated by a sense of duty to the country.

"I know that he remained in office for the past two years to do what he could to save what the country had done. He felt that it was a hard lot to be distrusted by friends, and we often talked the matter over. Some months ago he said to me:—'I will not resign; I will die in this room rather than leave my post of duty. I know I have done some good, and prevented much evil, and our friends may see it when I am gone.' He believed it was the duty of a public man, as well as a soldier, to sacrifice himself, if need be, for the country. I honored and loved him for silently bearing the burden of office and reproach. He gave the highest evidence of patriotism and unselfishness in staying in Johnson's Cabinet.

"Grant knew that Mr. Stanton remained in office for the sake of the country, for he was present, only a few weeks ago, when Mr. Stanton spoke of these matters. They were friends, agreed in policy, and I am confident Grant is acting from the same high motives. If so, he is making a great sacrifice that should win our respect. If he is acting otherwise he is false to opinions which I knew he entertained only a few weeks ago. Yours, truly,

"HENRY WILSON.

"Natick, Mass., Aug. 21, 1867."

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	5·43	MOON RISES	8·28
SUN SETS	6·05	HIGH WATER	3·45

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.
WILLIAM C. KENT,
THOMAS E. ASHMEAD, } MONTHLY COMMITTEE.
CHARLES WHEELER,

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR AMERICA.			
Bellona	London	New York	Aug. 31
C. of Washington	Liverpool	New York	Aug. 31
Minnesota	Liverpool	New York	Sept. 3
Deutschland	Southampton	New York	Sept. 3
C. of London	Liverpool	New York	Sept. 4
England	Liverpool	New York	Sept. 4
Arago	Havre	New York	Sept. 4
Columbia	Glasgow	New York	Sept. 6
Borussia	Hamburg	New York	Sept. 7
FOR EUROPE.			
Persia	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 18
Hermann	New York	Bremen	Sept. 19
Europe	New York	Havre	Sept. 21
Helvetia	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 21
C. of London	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 21
Caledonia	New York	Glasgow	Sept. 21
Cimbria	New York	Hamburg	Sept. 21
C. of Antwerp	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 25
Minnesota	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 25
Arago	New York	Havre	Sept. 28
Bellona	New York	London	Sept. 28
COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.			
J. W. Everman	Philada	Charleston	Sept. —
Pioneer	Philada	Wilmington	Sept. 19
Eagle	New York	Havana	Sept. 19
Juniata	Philada	New Orleans	Sept. 21
Rising Star	New York	Aspinwall	Sept. 21
Wyoming	Philada	Savannah	Sept. 21
Mariposa	New York	New Orleans	Sept. 21
Havana	New York	Rio Janeiro	Sept. 22
Alliance	Philada	Charleston	Sept. 28

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Stars and Stripes, Holmes, Havana, Thos. Wattson & Sons.
Schr D. S. Mershon, Ayres, Boston, New York and Schuylkill Coal Co.
Schr J. J. Worthington, Brown, Providence, do.
Schr M. Fillmore, Chase, Boston, Blakiston, Graeff & Co.
Schr L. and A. Babcock, Smith, Chelsea, do.
Schr H. W. Godfrey, Sears, Boston, Bay, Huddell & Co.
Schr Paran, Clark, Boston, do.
Schr C. Newkirk, Huntley, Neponset, do.
Schr L. Beard, Perry, Newport, Rommel & Hunter.
Schr E. Magee, Barnes, Salem, Van Dusen, Lochman & Co.
Schr American Eagle, Shaw, Providence, do.
Schr E. B. Wheaton, Little, Boston, do.
Schr J. Nelson, Cavalier, Washington, do.
Schr E. T. Allen, Corson, Boston, Borda, Keller & Nutting.
Schr J. B. Clayton, Clayton, Richmond, J. G. & G. S. Repplier.
Schr Kate E. Rich, Doughty, Salem, Quintard, Ward & Co.
Schr Armenia, Cole, Georgetown, D. C., Dovey, Bulkley & Co.
Schr J. B. Allen, Case, Nantucket, Castner, Stickney & Wellington.
Schr Reading RR. No. 41, Jones, Norwich, J. C. Scott & Sons.
Schr D. Collins, Church, Charleston, Street & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Ship L. B. Gilchrist, Watts, 52 days from Liverpool, with mdse. to P. Wright & Sons.
Brem. barque Jenny, Brandes, 53 days from Bremen, with mdse. to L. Westergaard & Co.
Brem. barque Auguste, Klindtworth, 36 days from Ivigtut, with kryolite to Pennsylvania Salt Co.—vessel to J. E. Bazley & Co. Brigs Morning Star, hence, and Bertha, from Boston, via St. John, N. B., arrived at Ivigtut 7th ult.
Br. barque Eugenia, Dennis, 42 days from Liverpool, with mdse. to J. R. Penrose.
Br. brig Mina, Holder, 66 days from Gottenburg, with iron to L. Westergaard & Co.
Brig John Welsh, Jr., Scull, 10 days from Sagua, with sugar to S. & W. Welsh.
Schr C. J. Smithers, Artis, 1 day from Frederica, with grain to J. Barrett.
Schr Mary Elizabeth, Evans, 1 day from Milford, with grain to J. Barrett.
Schr F. Herbert, Crowell, 5 days from Boston, with mdse. to Crowell & Collins.
Schr S. F. Doughty, Dukes, 5 days from James river, with lumber to Bacon, Collins & Co.
Schr Alexander, Ireland, from Georgetown, with coal to captain.
Schr R. Vanneman, Vanneman, from Rockport, with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.
Schr M. Pierce, Pierce, 1 day from Brandywine, with corn meal to R. M. Lea & Co.
Schr S. C. Fithian, Tuft, 1 day from Port Deposit, with grain to J. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr S. Warren, Connell, 1 day from Magnolia, with grain to J. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr M. C. Burnite, Rickards, 1 day from Camden, with grain to J. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr S. P. Chase, Davis, 1 day from Smyrna, with grain to J. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr M. M. Davis, Laws, 1 day from Milford, with grain to J. Barratt.
Schr A. May, May, from Marblehead.
Schr D. Collins, Church, from Boston.
Schr H. W. Godfrey, Godfrey, from Boston.
Schr W. G. Bartlett, Bartlett, from Boston.
Schr J. B. Clayton, Clayton, from Boston.
Schr Alabama, Vangilder, from Boston.
Schr C. B. Wheaton, Little, from Boston.
Schr C. Hill, Cheeseman, from Boston.
Schr J. J. Worthington, Brown, from Boston.
Schr J. Nelson, Cavalier, from Boston.
Schr D. S. Mershon, Ayres, from Boston.
Schr H. Paige, Haley, from Portsmouth.
Schr L. Beard, Perry, from Belfast.
Schr American Eagle, Shaw, from Providence.
Schr J. McAdams, Millard, from Providence.
Schr C. Newkirk, Huntley, from Dorchester.
Schr E. Rich, Dougherty, from Wareham.
Schr J. B. Allen, Case, from Nantucket.
Schr S. McDevitt, McDevitt, from Washington.
Steamer D. Utley, Davis, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer C. Comstock, Drake, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer Annie, Tuft, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.

AT QUARANTINE.

Steamship Star of the Union, Cooksey, 6 days from New Orleans, via Havana, with mdse. to Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Lancaster, Jackson, from Liverpool for Philadelphia, was passed 7th inst., lat. 51 20, lon. 16 24.
Ship T. Harward, Strickland, from Liverpool for Philadelphia, was passed 14th inst., lat. 43 06, lon. 60 30.
Steamship Roman, Baker, hence, at Boston yesterday.
Steamship Hendrick Hudson, Howes, hence, at Havana 9th inst.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

Notice is hereby given that the lighthouse which has been in the course of erection on Castle Island, at the southern entrance of the Crooked Island Passage, is now completed and ready for the reception of the lantern, which will shortly be sent out from England; previous to the exhibition of the light, mariners are informed of the completion of the building, as it will form an excellent day-mark for the Crooked Island Passage.

By command of their lordships.
GEO. HENRY RICHARDS, Hydrographer.
Hydrographic Office, Admiralty, London, Aug. 18, 1867.

MILLINERY, TRIMMINGS, ETC.

MRS. M. A. BINDER,
No. 1031 CHESNUT STREET,
WILL OPEN THIS DAY,

Trimmed Paper Patterns, of entirely new designs, for Ladies' and Children's Dresses; also, Importer of Ladies' Dress and Cloak Trimmings, in every variety and style of Fringes, new Satin Trimmings, Tassels, Gimps, Braids, Ribbons, Velvets, Guipure and Cluny Laces, Crape Trimmings, French Corsets, and Fancy Jet Collars and Belts. Dress and Cloak Making in all its departments.

Wedding and Travelling Outfits made to order in the most elegant manner, and at such rates as cannot fail to please.

Suits of Mourning at shortest notice; sets of Patterns for Merchants and Dressmakers now ready.

Patterns sent by mail or express to all parts of the Union. 9 21m

MRS. R. DILLON,
NOS. 323 AND 331 SOUTH STREET

Has all the novelties in FALL MILLINERY, for Ladies, Misses, and Children.

Also, Crapes, Silks, Ribbons, Velvets, Flowers, Feathers, Frames, etc. Milliners supplied. 8 16½

MOURNING MILLINERY.
ALWAYS ON HAND A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
MOURNING BONNETS,
AT NO. 904 WALNUT STREET,
8 27 6m MAD'LLE KEOGH.

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS.—Principal Depot, No. 304 CHESNUT Street. Central Depot, No. 103 S. FIFTH Street, one door below Chesnut. Established 1862.

Revenue Stamps of every description constantly on hand in any amount.

Orders by Mail or Express promptly attended to.

United States Notes, Drafts on Philadelphia or New York, or current funds received in payment.

Particular attention paid to small orders.

The decisions of the Commission can be consulted, and any information regarding the law cheerfully given.

FURNISHING GOODS, SHIRTS, &C.

MERINO GAUZE UNDERWEAR
OF CARTWRIGHT AND WARNER'S
CELEBRATED MANUFACTURE.

MERINO GAUZE UNDERWEAR in every variety of size and style, for Ladies', Gents', and Children's Wear.

HOSIERY.

A large assortment of HOSIERY of English and German manufacture, in socks, three-quarter socks and long hose.

GLOVES.

In White, Buff, and Mode Color. For sale at
HOFMANN'S Hosiery Store,
5 tuths] NO. 9 NORTH EIGHTH STREET.

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,
SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,
AND DEALERS IN
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS
NO. 814 CHESNUT STREET,
FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL,"
5 27rp PHILADELPHIA.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM
SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE
PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
WINCHESTER & CO.,
11 1½ No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

FURNITURE, ETC.

A. & H. LEJAMBRE
HAVE REMOVED THEIR
FURNITURE AND UPHOLSTERING WAREROOMS
TO NO. 1103 CHESNUT STREET,
(UP STAIRS.) 9 7 3m

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

I have a large stock of every variety of
FURNITURE,
Which I will sell at reduced prices, consisting of—
PLAIN AND MARBLE TOP COTTAGE SUITS.
WALNUT CHAMBER SUITS.
PARLOR SUITS IN VELVET PLUSH.
PARLOR SUITS IN HAIR CLOTH.
PARLOR SUITS IN REPS.
Sideboards, Extension Tables, Wardrobes, Bookcases, Mattresses, Lounges, etc. etc.
P. P. GUSTINE,
8 1½ N. E. corner SECOND and RACE Streets.

ESTABLISHED 1795.
A. S. ROBINSON,
French Plate Looking-Glasses,
ENGRAVINGS, PAINTINGS, DRAWINGS, ETC
Manufacturer of all kinds of
LOOKING-GLASS, PORTRAIT, AND PICTURE FRAMES TO ORDER.
No. 910 CHESNUT STREET.
THIRD DOOR ABOVE THE CONTINENTAL,
PHILADELPHIA. 3 15½

PROPOSALS.

ENGINEER'S OFFICE, HARBOR DEFENSES, No. 55 SECOND Street, third story, BALTIMORE, Md.

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received at this office until 12 M. of FRIDAY, the 20th day of SEPTEMBER, 1867, for the timber, iron, and framing required for the construction of a deflector in the Susquehanna river, near Havre-de-Grace, Md.

Proposals must be separate for timber, iron, and framing, and in duplicate for each.

Proposals for timber will embrace all timber, planks, boards, and trenails required to complete the work.

Proposals for iron will embrace all bolts, spikes, connecting links, and all iron required to complete the work.

Proposals for framing will embrace all labor and workmanship of every kind, required to locate in position the entire structure, complete in all its parts.

Contractors for material of wood or iron, will be expected to hold them, without charge to the United States, until required for use by the superintending Engineer.

No bids will be considered except such as are made after forms to be obtained at this office, by letter or personal application.

For further particulars application must be made to this office, where drawings and specifications can be seen.

Bids will be opened at 12·30 P. M. of the 20th instant, in presence of such bidders as may choose to attend.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids, for any cause deemed sufficient by the undersigned.

WILLIAM P. CRAIGHILL,
Major of Engineers, and Bvt. Lieut. Col.,
9 11 6t United States Army.

GAS LIGHT
FOR THE COUNTRY.

FERRIS & CO.'S AUTOMATIC GAS MACHINES
FOR PRIVATE RESIDENCES, MILLS, HOTELS, CHURCHES, ETC.,
FURNISHING FROM ONE TO SIX HUNDRED LIGHTS, AS MAY BE REQUIRED.

This machine is guaranteed; does not get out of order, and the time to manage it is about five minutes a week.

The simplicity of this apparatus, its entire freedom from danger, the cheapness and quality of the light over all others, have gained for it the favorable opinion of those acquainted with its merits. The names of those having used them for the last three years will be given by calling at our OFFICE,

NO. 105 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,

Where the machines can be seen in operation.

FERRIS & CO., Box 491 P. O.

Send for a Pamphlet. 3tuths3m

CORN EXCHANGE
BAG MANUFACTORY,
JOHN T. BAILEY & CO.,
REMOVED TO
N. E. Corner of MARKET and WATER Streets, Philadelphia.
DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING
Of every Description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand
2 22] Also, WOOL SACKS.
JOHN T. BAILEY. JAMES CASCADEN.

NEW YORK DYEING AND PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT—Works on Staten Island. Office in Philadelphia, No. 40 N. EIGHTH Street (west side).

This old and well-known Company, the *largest* of its kind in the *world*, and in the forty-ninth year of its existence, is prepared, with the most extensive and improved machinery, to *dye*, *cleanse*, and *finish*, in a manner unequalled, every variety of garment and piece goods.

Garments *cleansed* by our new French process *without* being ripped. 9 14tf

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY, Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.

Office, S. E. corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.

MARINE INSURANCES
on vessels, cargo, and freight to all parts of the world.
INLAND INSURANCES
on goods by river, canal, lake, and land carriage, to all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
on merchandise generally.
On Stores, Dwelling-Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY
November 1, 1866.

$100,000	United States 5 Per Cent. Loan, 1871	$114,000·00
120,000	United States 6 Per Cent. Loan, 1881	136,600·00
200,000	United States 7 3-10 Per Cent. Loan, Treasury Notes	211,500·00
125,000	City of Philadelphia 6 Per Cent. Loans (exempts)	126,562·50
54,000	State of Pennsylvania 6 Per Cent. Loan	54,700·00
66,000	State of Pennsylvania 5 Per Cent. Loan	44,620·00
50,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	50,750·00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad, 1st Mortgage, Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,500·00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad, second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	24,250·00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantees)	20,750·00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	18,000·00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	40·00
15,000	300 shares Stock of Germantown Gas Company (principal and interest guaranteed by the city of Philadelphia)	15,000·00
7,150,143	Shares Stock of Pennsylvania Railroad Company	8,258·25
5,000,100	Shares Stock of North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	3,950·00
*20,000·80	Shares Stock of Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company	20,000·00
195,900	Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Property	195,900·00

$1,045,050 par. Market value..$1,070,280·75
Cost, $1,030,552·05.

Real Estate	36,000·00
Bills receivable for insurances made	27,637·20
Balance due at agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest, and other debts due to the Company	38,923·90
Scrip and Stock of sundry Insurance and other Companies, $5173. Estimated value	2,930·00
Cash in Bank, $41,102·26.	
Cash in Drawer, $447·14	41,549·40
	$1,407,321·56

*This being a new enterprise, the Par is assumed as the market value.

Thomas C. Hand,	Samuel E. Stokes,
John C. Davis,	Henry Sloan,
Edmund A. Souder,	William G. Boulton,
Theophilus Paulding,	Edward Darlington,
John R. Penrose,	H. Jones Brooke,
James Traquair,	Edward Lafourcade,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,	Jacob P. Jones,
James C. Hand,	James B. McFarland,
William C. Ludwig	Joshua P. Eyre,
Joseph H. Seal,	Spencer McIlvaine,
George G. Leiper,	J. B. Semple, Pittsburg,
Hugh Craig,	A. B. Berger, "
John D. Taylor,	D. T. Morgan, "
Jacob Riegel,	George W. Bernardou.

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary. 1 8½

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Franklin Fire Insurance Co.
OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE:
NOS. 435 AND 437 CHESNUT STREET.
ASSETS ON JANUARY 1, 1867,
$2,553,146·13.

Capital	$400,000·00
Accrued Surplus	945,713·98
Premiums	1,206,432·15

UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $27,431·18. INCOME FOR 1866, $325,000.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER $5,500,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.

DIRECTORS.

Charles N. Bancker,	George Fales,
Tobias Wagner,	Alfred Fitler,
Samuel Grant,	Francis W. Lewis, M. D.,
George W. Richards,	Peter McCall,
Isaac Lea,	Thomas Sparks,

CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
J. W. McALLISTER, Secretary pro tem. [3 11 12 31½

INSURANCE COMPANY
OF
NORTH AMERICA.
OFFICE, No. 232 WALNUT St., PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1794. CHARTER PERPETUAL.
CAPITAL, $500,000.
ASSETS JANUARY 8, 1867......$1,763,267·30
INSURES MARINE, INLAND TRANSPORTATION AND FIRE RISKS.

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin,	George L. Harrison,
Samuel W. Jones,	Francis R. Cope,
John A. Brown,	Edward H. Trotter,
Charles Taylor,	Edward S. Clarke,
Ambrose White,	William Cummings,
Richard D. Wood,	T. Charlton Henry,
William Welsh,	Alfred D. Jessup,
S. Morris Wain,	John P. White,
John Mason,	Louis C. Madeira.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Secretary.
WILLIAM BUEHLER, Harrisburg, Pa., Central Agent for the State of Pennsylvania. 1 25½

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA,
No. 111 South FOURTH Street,
INCORPORATED 3d MONTH 22d, 1865.
CAPITAL, $150,000, PAID IN.

Insurance on Lives, by Yearly Premiums; or by 5, 10, or 20 year Premiums, Non-forfeiture.
Annuities granted on favorable terms.
Term Policies, Children's Endowments.
This Company, while giving the insured the security of a paid-up Capital, will divide the entire profits of the Life business among its policy holders.
Moneys received at interest, and paid on demand.
Authorized by charter to execute Trusts, and to act as Executor or Administrator, Assignee or Guardian, and in other fiduciary capacities, under appointment of any Court of this Commonwealth, or any person or persons, or bodies politic or corporate.

DIRECTORS.

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY,	HENRY HAINES,
JOSHUA H. MORRIS,	T. WISTAR BROWN,
RICHARD WOOD,	W. C. LONGSTRETH,
RICHARD CADBURY,	WILLIAM HACKER,
CHARLES	F. COFFIN.

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, President. ROWLAND PARRY, Actuary.
WM. C. LONGSTRETH, Vice President.
THOMAS WISTAR, M. D., J. B. TOWNSEND.
7 27½ Medical Examiner. Legal Adviser.

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also, on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	John Devereux,
Alexander Benson,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robbins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
	Daniel Haddock, Jr.

DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary. 30½

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.

In addition to MARINE and INLAND INSURANCE, this Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE for liberal terms on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings, by deposit of premium.

The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

John L. Hodge,	Lawrence Lewis, Jr.
M. B. Mahony,	David Lewis,
John T. Lewis,	Benjamin Etting,
William S. Grant,	Thomas H. Powers,
Robert W. Leaming,	A. R. McHenry,
D. Clark Wharton,	Edmund Castillon,
Samuel Wilcox,	Louis C. Norris.

JOHN WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

SALE OF NAVY VESSELS.

BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR, }
WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 10, 1867. }

The Navy Department will offer at public auction the following named vessels:—

AT THE UNITED STATES NAVY YARD, NEW YORK, ON TUESDAY, OCTOBER 1, AT 12 O'CLOCK M.

The NORTH CAROLINA—2633 tons, a sailing vessel, live oak, heavily copper fastened.
The RHODE ISLAND—1517 tons, side-wheel steamer.
The AUGUSTA—1310 tons, side-wheel steamer.
The MASSACHUSETTS—1155 tons, screw steamer.
The ESTRELLA—438 tons, iron side-wheel steamer.
The DUMBARTON—636 tons, iron side-wheel steamer.
The TAHOMA—507 tons, screw gunboat.
Together with the following side-wheel steamers of similar construction, all copper fastened, viz.:—
WYALUSING—974 tons.
SONOMA—974 tons.
PONTIAC—974 tons.
OSCEOLA—974 tons.
PAWTUXET—974 tons.
MATTABESETT—974 tons.
MASSASOIT—974 tons.
EUTAW—975 tons.
CONNEMAUGH—955 tons.
TIOGA—819 tons.

AT THE UNITED STATES NAVY YARD, PHILADELPHIA, ON THURSDAY, OCTOBER 3, AT 12 O'CLOCK M.

The FLORIDA—1261 tons, side-wheel steamer.
The HORNET—820 tons, iron side-wheel steamer.
The BOXER—444 tons, iron side-wheel steamer.
Together with the following side-wheel steamers, of similar construction, all copper fastened, viz.:—
METACOMET—974 tons.
SASSACUS—974 tons.
CHENANGO—974 tons.
MENDOTA—974 tons.
MINGO—974 tons.
MACKINAW—974 tons.
GENESEE—803 tons.
The Florida and Mackinaw can be examined at the Navy Yard, and the others at League Island.

AT THE U. S. NAVY YARD, BOSTON, MASS., ON SATURDAY, OCTOBER 5, AT 12 O'CLOCK M.

The BIENVILLE—1558 tons, side-wheel steamer.
The JOHN ADAMS—700 tons, sailing sloop-of-war, live-oak, copper-fastened.
The VINCENNES—700 tons, sailing sloop-of-war, live oak, copper fastened.

AT THE U. S. NAVY YARD, WASHINGTON, D. C., ON TUESDAY, OCTOBER 8, AT 12 O'CLOCK M.

The TALLAPOOSA—974 tons, side-wheel steamer.
The CHICOPEE—974 tons, hull only.
The PRESTON—Small steamer, hull only.

AT THE UNITED STATES NAVY YARD, NORFOLK, VA., ON THURSDAY, OCTOBER 10, AT 12 O'CLOCK M.

The AGAWAN—974 tons, side-wheel steamer.
The TEXAS—captured Rebel ram.
The COLUMBIA—captured Rebel ram.

These vessels and their inventories can be examined at any time, on application to the commandants of the respective Navy Yards.

Twenty per centum of the amount of the purchase money must be deposited the day of the sale, and the remainder must be paid and the vessel removed from the Navy Yard within two weeks from the day of sale. 9 12thstu10t

LARGE SALE OF PUBLIC PROPERTY

DEPOT OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, }
JEFFERSONVILLE, Ind., Sept. 7, 1867. }

Will be sold, at public auction, at the Clothing Warehouses (hospital grounds) in this city, on TUESDAY, the 1st day of October next, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M., the following articles of ARMY CLOTHING and EQUIPAGE:

177,168 Woollen Blankets.	10,589 Trowers, mounted.
16,111 Uniform Coats.	75,000 Trowsers, Footmen's.
10,202 Uniform Coats, irregular.	23,170 pairs Bootees, M. S.
5,400 Uniform Jackets.	3,800 pairs Bootees, M. S. rubber soles.
11,777 V. R. Corps Jackets.	25,000 pairs Brogans.
53,76 Knit Jackets.	151 pairs Boots.
20,000 Sacks Coats, lined.	5,000 Shirts.
21,060 Sacks Coats, unlined	300 Drawers.
28,732 Great Coats, infantry.	49,437 Cap Covers.
17,303 Great Coats, mounted.	265 Caps.
	75 Hats.
	1,241 Knapsacks.

Also, a quantity of various other articles of clothing and equipage.

Samples can be seen at the depot within ten days of sale, and catalogues will be furnished.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

By order of the Quartermaster-General.

G. A. HULL,
9 11 16t Captain and M. S. K., U. S. Army.

SALE OF HORSES, MULES, WAGONS, ETC.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, }
WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 7, 1867. }

Will be sold by public auction, by direction of the Quartermaster-General, at Lincoln Depot, on WEDNESDAY, September 25, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M.:—

100 Horses.	200 Mules.
25 Spring Wagons or Ambulances, worn.	50 sets Ambulance or Two-horse Harness, worn.
100 Six-mule Wagons, worn.	600 sets Mule Harness, worn.
100 Wagon Saddles, worn.	100 Saddle Blankets worn.
600 Wagon Bows, worn.	100 Mule Collars, worn.
100 Fifth Chains, worn.	100 Double Trees, worn.
100 Spreader Chains, worn.	400 Single Trees, worn.
100 Wagon Covers, worn.	200 Horse Brushes, worn
200 Curry Combs, worn.	100 Wagon Whips, worn.
100 Lead Lines, worn.	100 Feed Troughs, worn.
100 Tar Buckets, worn.	100 Jack Screws, worn.

The Horses, Mules, Wagons, and Ambulances will be sold singly. Wagons, harness, etc., though worn, are serviceable.

Particular attention is called to this lot of Mules, being very superior animals, well broken to harness.

Terms—Cash in Government funds.

J. C. McFERRAN,
Deputy Quartermaster-General,
9 9 12t Bvt. Brig.-General, U. S. A.

GOVERNMENT SALE
AT HILTON HEAD, S. C.

The following Ordnance Property will be sold at Public Auction, at Ordnance Depot, Hilton Head, S. C., on TUESDAY, September 24, 1867, commencing at 10 A. M.:—

About	450	net	tons	of	Shot and Shell.
"	24¼	"	"	"	Loaded Shell.
"	18¼	"	"	"	Canister, filled.
"	14½	"	"	"	Scrap Cast Iron.
"	10	"	"	"	Scrap Wrought Iron.
"	1	"	"	"	Scrap Brass.

3 Artillery Carriages (iron), 93 Wooden Artillery Carriages (ironed), 53 Wooden Chassis and Slides (ironed), 630 Saddles (McClellan), 84 Saddles (artillery), 50 sets of Artillery Harness, 1330 Bridles, 962 Cruppers, 500 Saddle Bags, 8500 Bayonet scabbards, 1120 Cartridge Boxes, 1097 Cartridge-box Belts, 2312 Gun Slings, 2332 Waist Belts, 339 Bullet Moulds, and a quantity of other property, consisting principally of Rags, Ropes, Implements, and Miscellaneous Tools, etc. etc.

Also, a two-story Frame Dwelling-house, of the following dimensions:—42 feet front by 35¼ feet depth, containing 8 spacious rooms.

Terms—Cash, on the day of sale, in United States currency.

Ample time allowed for the removal of property, at the expiration of which that not removed will revert to the Government.

By authority of Chief of Ordnance.

M. J. GREALISH, Captain and M. S. R.,
9 6 15t In charge of Ordnance Depot.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

ELIZABETH B. FRY, by her next friend, etc., vs. RHINARD G. FRY.

June Term, 1867, No. 2. In Divorce.

To Rhinard G. Fry, Respondent—Sir:—You will please take notice of a rule in the above case granted, returnable SATURDAY, September 21, 1867, at 10 o'clock A. M., to show cause why a divorce *a vinculo matrimonii* should not be decreed.

JOHN ROBERTS,
9 12th s4t* Attorney pro Libellant.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Estate of J. HOWARD INGHAM, M. D., deceased.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the first and final account of WILLIAM A. INGHAM and JAMES V. INGHAM, Executors of J. HOWARD INGHAM, M. D., deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment, on MONDAY, September 23, 1867, at 3 o'clock P. M., at his office, No. 433 WALNUT Street, in the City of Philadelphia.

9 12 thstu 5t* THOMAS J. WORRELL, Auditor.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—
J. B. McDONOUGH..........Manager Lessee.
SECOND WEEK
of the most elaborate spectacle
EVER PRODUCED IN THIS CITY.
"THE BLACK CROOK,"
WITH
PARISIENNE BALLET TROUPE,
Mad'lle PEPITA, Mad'lle REGAL
MAD'LLE TRESSO ANTONENO,
PREMIER DANSEUSE ASSOLUTE,
Together with the following
STARTLING TABLEAUX.
Act I.—THE INCANTATION SCENE.
Act II.—THE CRYSTAL CASCADE,
Never before attempted in this city.
Act III.—THE ILLUMINATED PALACE,
WITH
'AMAZONIAN MARCH—40 YOUNG LADIES.
Act IV.—GRAND TRANSFORMATION SCENE,
Revealing the
PALACE OF DEW DROPS
IN THE CORAL REALMS OF THE STALACTA,
a scene for grandeur and beauty never before witnessed in this city.
GRAND MATINEE ON SATURDAY,
Commencing at 2 o'clock. Doors open at 1½.
PRICES AS USUAL.
CHANGE OF TIME.

Doors open at 7 o'clock. Performance to commence at 7¾ o'clock.

The public are respectfully informed that, in order to give the residents of adjacent towns an opportunity of witnessing the gorgeous spectacle of THE BLACK CROOK, arrangements will be made with the different Railroad Companies to run Special Trains for the accommodation of all who are desirous of enjoying this magnificent entertainment, which will close every evening at 10½ o'clock, giving all an opportunity of witnessing this truly magnificent spectacle, and return home at a seasonable hour. 9 16 6t

Box Sheet open at LEE & WALKER'S Music Store, No. 722 CHESNUT Street, and Box Office at the ACADEMY from 10 until 3 o'clock. Seats secured six days in advance. No extra charge for reserved seats.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.
Begins at 8 o'clock.
SECOND WEEK OF
Mr. and Mrs. W. J. FLORENCE,
HOUSES CROWDED NIGHTLY
WITH THE ELITE OF THE CITY.
EVERYBODY DELIGHTED.
SIMULTANEOUS TEARS AND LAUGHTER.
THIS EVENING,
"CASTE."
The Hon. George d'Alroy......Mr. W. J. FLORENCE
Polly Eccles......Mrs. W. J. FLORENCE
Esther Eccles......Miss JOSIE ORTON
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, SECOND FAMILY MATINEE.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.
N. E. cor. NINTH and WALNUT. Begins at 8
THIS AND EVERY EVENING,
HOUSE CROWDED IN EVERY PART,
THIRTY-THIRD REPRESENTATION OF
Shakespeare's Fairy Spectacle, in Five Acts, of
A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM,
with its unrivalled Scenery, Panorama, Costumes, Accoutrements, triple Transformation Scene, etc., the whole constituting a uniformity of excellence unequalled in the production of this or any other play.
Chairs secured six days in advance.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins ¼ to 8 o'clock.
LAST WEEK OF JULIA DEAN.
MONDAY AND TUESDAY EVENINGS,
THE WOMAN IN WHITE.
Laura Fairlie } ......JULIA DEAN
Ann Catherick }
Walter Hartwright......Mr. F. Lawlor
Aided by the full Company. To conclude with
"FAMILY JARS."
Messrs. Mackay, Craig, Mrs. Walcot, etc.
FRIDAY—BENEFIT OF JULIA DEAN,
ONLY NIGHT OF "ION."

FOX'S AMERICAN VARIETY THEATRE.—
EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY AFTERNOON.
GREAT COMBINATION TROUPE,
in Grand Ballets, Ethiopian Burlesques, Songs, Dances, Pantomimes, Gymnast Acts, etc.

NEW ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE,
ELEVENTH STREET, ABOVE CHESNUT.
THE FAMILY RESORT
OPEN FOR THE SEASON,
CARNCROSS & DIXEY'S MINSTRELS,
THE GREAT STAR TROUPE OF THE WORLD,
IN THEIR
GRAND ETHIOPIAN SOIREES.
J. L. CARNCROSS Manager.
R. F. SIMPSON, Treasurer. 8 19tf

CONCERT HALL,
CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE TWELFTH.
BLIND TOM CONCERTS.
Encouraged by large and enthusiastic audiences,
BLIND TOM
will appear at the above Hall
EVERY NIGHT at 8 P. M.
MATINEES,
EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, AT 2·30 P. M.
Admission, 50 cents. Children under 12, 25 cents.
Reserved Seats, 75 cents.
Balcony reserved for colored persons, 25c.
Tickets at Charles W. A. Trumpler's Music Store, No. 926 Chesnut street; also, at the Hall. 9 16 tf

ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS.
"BURNETT'S" LAST WEEK.
Large and Fashionable Audiences kept roaring with laughter at this great artist's entertainments.
ALF. BURNETT, ALF. BURNETT,
Gives an entire change of faces and characters.
TEN NEW FUNNY AND STARTLING CHANGES,
Reproducing "Woman's Rights" and retaining "Nasby."
MATINEE—Wednesday and Saturday at 3.
Evening, commence at 8. Admission, 50c.; Children, 25c. 9 16 6t

FURS.

1867. FALL AND WINTER. 1867

FUR HOUSE,
(Established in 1818.)

The undersigned invite the special attention of the Ladies to their large stock of FURS, consisting of

Muffs, Tippets, Collars, Etc.,

IN RUSSIAN SABLE,
HUDSON'S BAY SABLE,
MINK SABLE
ROYAL ERMINE, CHINCHILLA, FITCH, ETC.
All of the LATEST STYLES, SUPERIOR FINISH, and at reasonable prices.

Ladies in mourning will find handsome articles in PERSIANNES and SIMIAS; the latter a most beautiful fur.

CARRIAGE ROBES, SLEIGH ROBES, and FOOT MUFFS, in great variety.

A. K. & F. K. WOMRATH,
9 11 4m NO. 417 ARCH STREET.

SADDLERY, HARNESS, &c.

THE UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS OF THE
NEW CHESNUT STREET (NO. 1216),
SADDLERY, HARNESS, AND HORSE-FURNISHING GOODS HOUSE
OF
LACEY, MEEKER & CO.,
Is attributable to the following facts:—

They are very attentive to the wants of their customers.
They are satisfied with a fair business profit.
They sell goods only on their own merits.
They guarantee every strap in all harness they sell over $40, the fault of the purchaser only who does not get what he is guaranteed and paid for.
Their goods are 25 per cent. cheaper than can be bought elsewhere.
They have cheaper and finer goods than can be bought in the city.
They have the largest and most complete stock in Philadelphia.
All Harness over $25 are "hand-made."
Harness from $14 to $525.
Gents' Saddles from $6 to $75.
Ladies' Saddles from $10 to $125.
They are the oldest and largest manufacturers in the country.

LACEY, MEEKER & CO.,
9 14 3m NO. 1216 CHESNUT STREET.

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON,
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED)
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET.

Price, Three Cents per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1867.

The Republican Party and the Representation of the Late Rebel States.

The enemies of the Republican party are accustomed to charge us with a violation of the Constitution, from the fact that the late Rebel States are not represented in Congress. Their statement of the case is, that here are ten States, to which the Constitution guarantees two Senators each and Representatives according to their population, in Congress, and which the Republican party persists wilfully and illegally in excluding from their just participation in the Government.

Now, if this were a *true* statement of the case in all its bearings, we should be as loud in our denunciation of the wrong thereby done as are any of the Democrats. We hold that each State *is* entitled to its two Senators and to its proper number of Representatives in Congress. No possible party exigency could lead us for a moment to countenance the exclusion from Congress of Senators and Representatives entitled to seats therein. We should consider such an act as in the highest degree dangerous and revolutionary.

But, notoriously, the above statement of the case, which we have put into the mouth of the Democratic objector, is *not* the true one. It suppresses material facts, which utterly change the aspect of the question. It makes false assumptions, which inevitably lead to erroneous conclusions.

The Constitution, in all that it says about representation in Congress, goes upon the supposition that the State to be represented has a valid and constitutional *government*, through which it acts. The two Senators must be chosen by a *legal legislature*, properly assembled. The Representatives must have certificates of election from some competent legal authority; and if chosen to fill vacancies, it must have been by writs of election issued by a legal Governor. It will not do for a lot of people to get together irregularly, and call themselves the "State," and then assume to exercise its functions.

And now we come to the grand controlling fact of this matter, namely, that the so-called States lately in rebellion have no constitutional State governments. They are, therefore, not in a competent condition to choose Senators and Representatives in Congress. There are no legal legislatures to elect Senators, no legal Governors to issue writs of elections. The authorities which are now in existence there are purely of a temporary and provisional character, and in no sense constitute valid or constitutional State governments.

But how did these States get into this anomalous condition? The answer to this question brings out another great fact, which our Democratic friends are very careful, when discussing this subject, to conceal—namely, the fact of the *Rebellion*. The condition of the late Rebel States is due to the fact that they wickedly and causelessly rebelled against the Government of the United States, and for four long years endeavored to overthrow it by force of arms. They were not forced out of the Union; they went out voluntarily. Their Senators and Representatives scornfully and defiantly left those halls which they now would fain enter again. During the war their State Governments lost all standing or validity under the Constitution of the United States. Their officers, instead of being sworn to support that Constitution, were sworn to support the Constitution of the Rebel Confederacy. The terms of office of the seceding Senators and Representatives expired by limitation as well as by their own resignation, and there was neither disposition nor lawful authority in the Rebel State governments to fill their places. When the Rebel Confederacy was finally overthrown by the triumph of our armies, the Rebel State governments were overthrown also.

Thus we see that, by no fault of the Republican party, by no arbitrary and unjust acts of exclusion on its part, the late Rebel States find themselves without representation in Congress. Their condition is the fruit of their own wicked acts. They violated the Constitution, and sought to overthrow it by force of arms, and in the attempt they only succeeded in destroying their own standing under that instrument as the possessors of lawful State governments. They could not destroy the great Republic at whose life they aimed their blows, but they did succeed in destroying their own organized, corporate existence as States.

It only remains to add, that the policy of the Republican party is to enable the people of these States to organize new State Governments, republican "in form," as required by the Constitution, at the earliest practicable moment. Indeed, the work is now in the full tide of successful operation under the Reconstruction acts of Congress. As soon as lawful Governments are established in these States, so that Senators and Representatives can be legally chosen, then the Republican party will be glad to admit them to their long-vacated seats in Congress. Then the work of reconstruction will be complete, and then the union will be fully restored.

We thus see that the Republican party, in this matter of the representation of the late Rebel States, stands upon solid constitutional grounds. Its action is strictly conformed to both the letter and the spirit of the Constitution; and upon this, as upon the other great questions of the hour, it may fearlessly appeal to the candid and intelligent judgment, not only of our own times, but of impartial history as well.

The Public Debt and the Faith of the Government.

The idea has lately been advanced in influential quarters that the Government is not legally or morally bound to pay the public debt in coin, but is at liberty to do so in greenbacks. The arguments by which this view is sustained are specious, and do not commend themselves to the sober judgment of the people. The simple question which controls and gives character to the whole matter is, What was the express or implied promise of the Government when it made the debt? Did it agree to pay in coin or in currency? There can be but one answer to this. The *universal* understanding was, that the bonds issued as evidences of debt to those who loaned their money to the Government were to be paid at maturity in coin. Such was the contract, and it cannot be violated without public dishonor and disgrace. The citizen who is insensible to this, or who would sanction the slightest departure from good faith on the part of the Government, is not a friend to his country. Anything savoring of repudiation would be a gratuitous degradation, because so utterly unnecessary. The public debt is fully within the capacity of the country, even at its present state of development and wealth, to pay; much more will it be so before the debt shall fall due. The last Congress reduced our taxes materially, without impairing the strength or resources of the public revenues. The process may be extended safely and profitably. A proper modification of the law with reference to distilled spirits, and its thorough and honest administration, would enable Congress to exempt other branches of industry from taxation to the amount of from fifty to seventy-five millions of dollars per annum. We may thus continue to lessen and simplify our taxes, and still keep reducing the public debt at a rapid rate. But every honest man, who cares a fig for the honor and reputation of his country, should set his face as a flint against every scheme, no matter what disguise it may assume, that looks in the remotest degree to the slightest breach of faith with its creditors by the Government. Honesty is the best policy for nations as well as individuals.

Interfering in Family Quarrels.

Our Democratic contemporary, in its wild efforts to gain political capital, does not scruple to enter the household of the Republican party, and make use of our family quarrels as a means of strengthening its cause. Its course, throughout the campaign thus far, has been a "Paul Pry" investigation of what occurs within the ranks of our party. Thus, it has had the audacity to lecture us because we did not nominate soldiers, and quotes the letter of a candidate to our Convention, in which his opinion in regard to the success of the ticket is given. To-day it continues its line of policy by taking sides with Major Smith, of Girard College, and attempting to make political capital out of the rude and unpardonable manner in which he was treated. Thus it says:—

> "The late President of Girard College was a gallant soldier, and therefore, in the language of 'the ring,' he is 'played out.' This was the cry raised by the radicals against every soldier who was named for any 'important position' in their nominating conventions. For these causes, and for these alone, he was unceremoniously 'turned out,' and Mr. William H. Allen, who is a Yankee, an ultra radical, and a favorite of 'the ring,' was chosen in his stead. Now, in plain words, the remedy for this and similar acts of outrage lies not in empty complaints and temporary indignation, but in bold and decided action by all independent citizens at the polls in October next."

Now the truth of the matter is, that the interference of our contemporary is simply impertinent. Both Major Smith and Mr. Allen are good Republicans. The issue is not a partisan one, so far as politics are concerned. It is a quarrel within our ranks, and for an enemy to attempt to make capital out of it is both intrusive and pointless. We would call the attention of our contemporary to the fate in store for those who interfere in family quarrels. As a rule, it heals the breach among the relatives, and secures for him the concentrated wrath of all who were previously at war with each other. Let our neighbor remember this when it interferes in what does not concern it.

In the Fifth District, the Democracy, having faith as a grain of mustard seed, are endeavoring to move heaven and earth to carry the coming election. They are not restricting themselves to the large offices, but are directing their attention to the minor gifts within the hands of the people. When a district is in doubt, they proceed to colonize it with voters from some other locality. *This is to be attempted in the Fifth Legislative District.* That district last year elected Hood, Democrat, by 193 majority, but this year is extremely doubtful. To carry it fraud will be resorted to, and we give notice that Mr. Yard will do all in his power to detect any such attempt, and that no ring in the Quarter Sessions will prevent a thorough *exposé* of the scheme. Some such step is necessary to save the Democracy from defeat. Mr. Edward S. Yard, our candidate, is a substantial property-holder, a long resident of the district, and is well known, highly respectable, beyond all doubt honest, and identified with all the interests of his constituents. He is opposed by "a young man by the name of Mullens," who is not identified with the interests of the district, is not an old resident, and who will vote, if elected, as the representative of his patron, Mr. Charles W. Brooke, and not of the property-owners of the district. Between the two, if fraud be not practised the result is not an open question. But we rather think that, even with colonization, the fate of Mr. Brooke's young man is sealed.

The Celebration of the Battle of Antietam.

To-day five years ago the city of Philadelphia held its breath in suspense as it waited for news from the Maryland border. For three days it had been known that the Army of the Potomac was fighting, with fearful carnage, to drive back the advancing forces of General Lee. A race without an equal in the annals of the earth was going on. On one side of the river marched the Rebel host, seeking to advance with sufficient rapidity to pass in front of McClellan and gain the rich fields of the Keystone State; while on the other side hastened the Union forces, hurrying with the energy of despair to intercept the enemy and save the North from devastation. We of Philadelphia knew of the mighty race, and knew that on its result rested the safety of our fair city, and probably the fate of our nation. Future generations cannot understand the anxiety which filled every heart until fear was turned to wild exultation, when we knew that the advancing wave had been met, that the flood-tide of Rebel inundation had been checked, and the insurgent columns rolled back into desolated Virginia, defeated in their scheme, and desperate at a sight of the promised land, which they but saw from the mountain.

To-day the high officers of the National and State Governments proceed to celebrate the anniversary of that eventful epoch in our history. The President of the United States, with all the Diplomatic Corps and Cabinet, the Chief Justice, with his associates, and the Governors of many of the loyal States, will be present, and an opportunity afforded of commemorating with a ceremony appropriate to the occasion the scene of the mighty battle. Such an opportunity to do justice to the bravery of the dead, and to glorify the principles for which they died, has seldom been presented. Yet how is the occasion being used? Will we hear the key-notes of the war, the stirring utterances of the great doctrines taught us by the strife? Will the lessons learned on the field of battle be inculcated in the ears of listening thousands, and the hearts of the people which beat in unison with the boys in blue on that eventful day be cheered with the sentiments which came to us from Antietam? We fear not. We fear that the anniversary of the battle of Antietam is to be made the occasion for a political meeting, and that on the same ground where they were defeated years ago, the Rebel principles are about to renew their contest. It looks to us extremely like an attempt of Mr. Johnson and his party to take advantage of the day to make a grand political meeting out of the general interest felt in the ceremonies. From the first we have had our suspicions that the managers of the whole affair were seeking to use it for partisan ends. The orator of the day is a Johnson appointee; the places of dignity are all given to the friends of "my policy." The claims of radicals are slighted; and we hear from Baltimore long and loud complaints of the management and its course. We know that Mr. Johnson is none too good, nor possessed of any too much delicacy, to stand upon the graves of ten thousand dead heroes and deliver a speech for political effect. His feelings, blunted by a long life as a demagogue, are not of a kind to cause him to hesitate; and we anticipate that, unless a few words be spoken by some of our Governors, the celebration of Antietam will be a political Democratic meeting. We hope that it will not be a 22d of February affair.

POLITICAL CORRESPONDENCE.

Letter from Schuyler Colfax.

Baltimore, Sept. 16.—Among the letters written to the late Border State Convention was one from the Hon. Schuyler Colfax. But it did not reach that body, having been personally addressed to the Hon. John L. Thomas, who was absent from the city. After expressing his regrets that he could not attend, Mr. Colfax writes:—

"I shall watch the proceedings of your Convention with the deepest interest. The country scarcely realizes how sorely tried are the faithful Union men of the Border States, especially Maryland, Delaware, and Kentucky, the States of West Virginia, Tennessee, and Missouri being administered under happier auspices. When in Kentucky last June, just before the meeting of Congress, I was pained at what I heard from its most trustworthy citizens of the arrogant and domineering conduct of the dominant Rebel sentiment there, and it convinced me that the House of Representatives should at least inquire, as in July it resolved to do, into what kind of constituency had elected the Representatives they sent to the national councils. At the same session, although some of our friends hesitated when Mr. Kelsey, of New York, offered his resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire if Maryland, Delaware, and Kentucky had republican State Governments, so that the vote on seconding the previous question was a tie, I gave the casting vote in the affirmative, because I honestly thought it was a most important and most timely inquiry. It is time to settle what is a 'republican government.' If a State which enfranchises by the tens of thousands every man who bore arms to destroy the nation, and along with them every man who took the official oath of allegiance to a so-called government which could only exist on the ruins of the Republic, and at the same time disfranchises by the tens of thousands other men who are free citizens of the United States, and unmistakably loyal—if such a State has a republican government, I would like some learned jurist to inform us what would be an anti-republican government? If a State where loyalty is made odious, and devotion to the Union in its darkest hours of trial is punished by ostracism, outrage, and dishonor, and the bitterest enmity and blo diest hostility to the Republic is the surest passport to social distinction, to public honor, and to official trust—if that kind of government is one that the United States is to guarantee (and that means to secure, to endorse, to protect), our Revolutionary fathers must have sadly misunderstood the meaning of the language they placed so solemnly and emphatically in the Constitution. I will not insult their memories by believing it. I have the fullest faith that the Congress which has dared to defy Rebel hate and Executive obloquy and reviling will not allow such conduct to pass unrebuked. It is their duty to protect loyal men everywhere, and they will do it. Sneered at and denounced for sending investigating committees South when the President's policy had ripened into that crop of riots, outrages, and massacres, the legislation which grew out of these investigations has been endorsed since by all who love loyalty and abhor rebellion throughout the land. And though their first duty, when they reassemble, will be to determine whether the recent Executive action, so flagrantly defiant of the will of the people, and so notoriously at the demand of unrepentant traitors, does not require them to present the President at the bar of the Senate as an enemy of the country in his persistent revivification of the spirit of Rebellion, an enemy of peace in his persistent obstruction to reconstruction by law, and a persistent defier of the expressed will of the nation. Yet I cannot doubt that they will also execute that constitutional guarantee so wisely and so thoroughly that hereafter Union men in the Border States, as elsewhere, shall realize that devotion to country has not brought upon them dishonor, tyranny, and oppression, but that throughout the whole republic, every one who has proven his love of the Union and who rejoices in its preservation, shall be adequately protected against all enemies by the power of the land he helped to save.

"SCHUYLER COLFAX."

Senator Grimes and the Tariff.

The following letter, addressed by Senator Grimes to *The Burlington Hawkeye*, explains itself:—

"Gentlemen:—It is not true that I have declined to take part in the pending political canvass in this State because I would 'find myself at issue with my own party on the tariff question.' So far as I know, the Republican party has never taken any position on the subject of a tariff, and so far as I believe, four-fifths of the members of that party in this State are in full accord with Mr. Wilson, Mr. Allison, Mr. Kasson, Governor Kirkwood, and myself, and with a majority of the members of Congress from the Northwestern States, on the subject of an increase of the present tariff.

"I did answer a letter received a few days ago from the Chairman of the State Central Committee, in which I sought to excuse myself from the labor of an extended canvass this year. That answer was intended only for his perusal, and I preserved no copy of it. I shall not, therefore, attempt to repeat its contents, except to say that in that letter I did express the opinion which I now reiterate, that when the question shall be fairly presented to the people of this State they will be found overwhelmingly—the Republican party will be found overwhelmingly—against an increase of the present tariff, which is the highest ever known in a civilized country. I cannot believe that the intelligent people of Iowa are quite willing to destroy their revenue from imports by a prohibitory tariff (and that is what the advocates of the new tariff avowedly sought last winter), only to impose new and additional direct taxes upon their own domestic products to supply the deficiency.

"Believing with the New York *Tribune*, of a date just received, that it is our business now to 'reconstruct the Union through the machinery now in running order before we have time to unite in new parties, and on issues now declared by the Republican Union party,' I have done all in my power to prevent a complication of questions in our Congress before reconstruction can be effectual. When that shall be accomplished, I shall not fail, though I shall be in private life, to let the people know what are my views of the duties which the new epoch will impose upon them."

Dickens.—A correspondent of the Chicago *Journal*, writing from England, says that in the Register at Portsmouth, the birthplace of Mr. Charles Dickens, under date of May 8, 1814, is found the baptism of Francis Pickwick, and almost immediately after it that of Eliza Dickens, and next a child by the name of Shakespeare. This shows the origin of the name of Mr. Dickens' famous character. Mr. Dickens' own name is Charles John Hoffman Dickens, and his father, Mr. Thomas Dickens, is entered in the Portsmouth Register as a comedian.

Broadhead Rebuked.—Broadhead, the notorious Sheffield trades-union man, recently tried to renew his victualler's license, which he had held for twenty years. The magistrate contemptuously refused him, in spite of the zealous exertions of his lawyer, Mr. Sugg.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING. JOY COE & CO., Agents for the "Telegraph" and Newspaper Press of the whole country, have REMOVED from FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets to No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, second door above WALNUT. Offices:—No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia; TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York. 7 30 ¼p

UNION LEAGUE HOUSE,

Broad Street.

Philadelphia, September 10, 1867.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE

UNION LEAGUE OF PHILADELPHIA

WILL BE HELD AT THE LEAGUE HOUSE,

On SEPTEMBER 18,

AT 8 O'CLOCK P. M.,

For the purpose of taking such measures as may be deemed advisable in relation to the present condition of the country.

By order of the Board of Directors.

9 11 7t **GEO. H. BOKER, SECRETARY.**

THE UNION REPUBLICAN NATURALIZATION COMMITTEE will sit daily, on and after FRIDAY, September 13, at No. 416 LIBRARY Street.

HARVEY MONEY,
9 11 6t Chairman Naturalization Committee.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF REVISION OF TAXES, No. 11 STATE HOUSE ROW.

Philadelphia, September 10, 1867.

The BOARD OF REVISION OF TAXES will meet at their office, No. 11 STATE HOUSE ROW, on the following days, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M., for the purpose of hearing appeals from the Assessors' returns of Taxes, for the year 1868, as follows:—

Eighth Ward—Tuesday, Sept. 17, 1867.
Ninth Ward—Wednesday, Sept. 18, 1867.
Tenth Ward—Thursday, Sept. 19, 1867.
Eleventh Ward—Friday, Sept. 20, 1867.
Twelfth Ward—Saturday, Sept. 21, 1867.
Thirteenth Ward—Monday, Sept. 23, 1867.
Fourteenth Ward—Tuesday, Sept. 24, 1867.
Fifteenth Ward (east of Nineteenth street)—Wednesday, Oct. 2, 1867.
Fifteenth Ward (west of Nineteenth Ward)—Thursday, Oct. 3, 1867.
Sixteenth Ward—Tuesday, Oct. 1, 1867.
Seventeenth Ward—Saturday, Sept. 28, 1867.
Eighteenth Ward—Monday, Sept. 30, 1867.
Nineteenth Ward—Thursday, Oct. 10, 1867.
Twentieth Ward (east of Broad street)—Friday, Oct. 11, 1867.
Twentieth Ward (west of Broad street)—Saturday, Oct. 12, 1867.
Twenty first Ward—Monday, Oct. 14, 1867.
Twenty second Ward—Tuesday, Oct. 15, 1867.
Twenty-third Ward—Wednesday, Oct. 16, 1867.
Twenty-fourth Ward—Thursday, Oct. 17, 1867.
Twenty-fifth Ward—Friday, Oct. 18, 1867.
Twenty-sixth Ward—Saturday, Oct. 19, 1867.
Twenty seventh Ward—Monday, Oct. 21, 1867.
Twenty-eighth Ward—Tuesday, Oct. 22, 1867.
First Ward—Wednesday, Oct. 23, 1867.
Second Ward—Thursday, Oct. 24, 1867.
Third Ward—Friday, Oct. 25, 1867.
Fourth Ward—Saturday, Oct. 26, 1867.
Fifth Ward—Monday, Oct. 28, 1867.
Sixth Ward—Tuesday, Oct. 29, 1867.
Seventh Ward—Wednesday, Oct. 30, 1867.

THOMAS COCHRAN,
WILLIAM LOUGHLIN,
SAMUEL HAWORTH,
9 14 3t Board of Revision of Taxes.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

Treasurer's Department,
Philadelphia, September 16, 1867.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on 4th instant, the following preamble and resolution were adopted:—

Whereas, Numerous applications have been made to this Company from the holders of the First and Second Mortgage Coupon Bonds to convert the same into the Registered General Mortgage Bonds, dated July 1, 1867, therefore be it

Resolved, That the Treasurer be and he is hereby instructed to cause public notice to be given that this Company is now prepared to exchange its Registered Bonds, secured by a general mortgage upon the line from Philadelphia to Pittsburg, of the estate, real and personal, and corporate franchises therein mentioned, dated July 1, 1867, for the First and Second Mortgage Coupon Bonds of said Company, on the road between Harrisburg and Pittsburg.

Any further information can be obtained on application at this office.

9 16 30t THOMAS T. FIRTH, Treasurer.

MEDICAL BOARD FOR THE EXAMINATION of Candidates for Admission into the Navy as Assistant Surgeons.—A Board of Medical Officers is now in session at the Naval Asylum, Philadelphia, for the examination of candidates for admission into the Medical Corps of the Navy.

Gentlemen desirous of appearing before the Board must make application to the Honorable Secretary of the Navy, or to the undersigned, stating residence, place and date of birth. Applications to be accompanied by respectable testimonials of moral character.

Candidates must not be less than twenty-one nor more than twenty-six years of age.

No expense is allowed by the Government to candidates attending the sessions of the Board, as a successful examination is a legal prerequisite for appointment in the Navy.

The many vacancies existing in the Medical Corps insure immediate appointments to successful candidates.

P. J. HORWITZ, Chief of Bureau.
Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, Navy Department, August 10, 1867. 8 20 tuf18t

THE GREATEST SEWING MACHINE of the age is that made by the AMERICAN SEWING, OVER-SEAMING, AND BUTTON-HOLE MACHINE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA. Exhibition and Salesrooms, S. W. corner ELEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets, where the public are respectfully requested to call and examine the only perfect Sewing Machine ever offered to the public—strong language, but entirely true, and worthy of the great Philadelphia Home Manufacture. 9 13 4ptf

CITY COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE,
Philadelphia, Sept. 14, 1867.

On and after Tuesday, Sept. 17, the business of this Department will be transacted at the Law Building No. 212 S. FIFTH Street, second story, front room.

THOMAS DICKSON,
DAVID P. WEAVER, } City Commissioners.
HENRY CONNER 9 14 3t

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE YELLOW FEVER IN THE SOUTH.

Philadelphia, September 16, 1867.

TO THE MERCHANTS AND CITIZENS OF PHILADELPHIA.

The following letter from Galveston, Texas, sadly exhibits the extent of suffering from yellow fever in that city:—

"We are in the midst of one of the most terrible epidemics that has ever visited this city. It commenced early in July, in a mild form, with but fourteen cases in that month, and has now become as violent as I ever saw it in New Orleans. Some cases have not lived over twelve hours after the first symptoms appeared. In the Second and Third Wards almost every other house has one or more cases. It has spread all over the prairie north and west of us. I visited over forty cases in that direction yesterday, some of them a mile northwest of the cemetery.

"The hospitals are full and crowded, and some will have to be improvised if we can get the means. Entire blocks of stores are closed, and but little else is done besides attending to the sick and providing for the destitute; and it is estimated we have yet ten thousand unacclimated persons here for it to feed upon. Most of the cases can be saved with prompt and proper treatment.

"Our people who have the means are using them freely, and the gentlemen of the 'Howard Association' are doing all that experience and human effort can accomplish; but with all the economy that can be practised, it is my opinion, based on former experience, that we must have aid from the charitable abroad, to the extent of at least $10,000 or $15,000, to supply the most urgent cases with blankets, medicines, nurses, food, etc., and then the energies of the several committees will be seriously taxed to administer to each the minimum quantity to save or preserve life only."

From advices dated New Orleans, September 11, we learn that sixty-seven deaths occurred from yellow fever on that day, and on the same day thirty-two died in Galveston, Texas, whilst the fever is extending along the Gulf coast, and in some of the interior towns. An earnest appeal is made to the citizens of Philadelphia to forward relief to this afflicted section of the country.

Contributions of money or material, such as medicine, blankets, nurses, food, etc., may be sent to WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent of the Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company, or to WILLIAM C. HARRIS & CO., No. 125 S. THIRD Street, and when received will be duly acknowledged and promptly forwarded, free of all charges, through the Southern Agents of the Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company.

James C. Hand & Co.,
Hood, Bonbright & Co.,
James, Kent, Santee & Co.,
Allen & Brother,
William B. Thomas,
Andrew J. Catherwood,
Christian & Co.,
Etting & Co.,
Grove & Brother,
Lambert Thomas & Co.,
H. H. Mears & Son,
Morton McMichael,
S. & W. Welsh,
Jay Cooke & Co.,
Jacob Riegel & Co.,
Edmund A. Souder & Co.,
Massey, Huston & Co.,
Wilson, Childs & Co.,
Malone & Co., 14j
James Steel & Co.,
Howard Hinchman,
And many others.

PARDEE SCIENTIFIC COURSE
IN
LAFAYETTE COLLEGE.

The next term commences on THURSDAY, September 12. Candidates or admission may be examined the day before (September 11), or on Tuesday, July 30, the day before the annual commencement.

For circulars apply to President CATTELL, or to
Professor R. B. YOUNGMAN,
Clerk of the Faculty.
Easton, Pa., July, 1867. 7 20 4ptf

NATATORIUM AND PHYSICAL INSTITUTE.
BROAD, BELOW WALNUT STREET.

The swimming department will close SATURDAY, the 21st instant. The last ladies' class will meet at 10 A. M. on that day.

THE INSTITUTION
WILL RE-OPEN FOR THE WINTER SEASON
OCTOBER 14.

The first class of young ladies for Light Gymnastics at 3 P. M., Monday, October 14.

The first class of boys for General Gymnastics at 4 P. M., Tuesday, October 15.

For classes in Parlor Skating, Dancing, etc. etc., see circulars. 9 14 5t

WIEGAND'S PATENT STEAM GENERATOR is cheap, compact, economical in use, and ABSOLUTELY SAFE FROM ANY POSSIBILITY OF EXPLOSION

Apply at the Office of SAMUEL WORK, N. E. corner of THIRD and DOCK Streets. 9 13 4p

PEOPLE DIFFER ON MANY POINTS, BUT ALL AGREE THAT THE "LONDON HAIR COLOR RESTORER AND DRESSING"

"London"		"Hair Color Restorer"
"London"	Is the most	"Hair Color Restorer"
"London"		"Hair Color Restorer"
"London"	Reliable Hair	"Hair Color Restorer"
"London"		"Hair Color Restorer"
"London"	Restorative	"Hair Color Restorer"
"London"		"Hair Color Restorer"
"London"	Ever Introduced	"Hair Color Restorer"
"London"		"Hair Color Restorer"
"London"	to the	"Hair Color Restorer"
"London"		"Hair Color Restorer"
"London"	American	"Hair Color Restorer"
"London"		"Hair Color Restorer"
"London"	People	"Hair Color Restorer"
"London"		"Hair Color Restorer"
"London"	For Restoring	"Hair Color Restorer"
"London"		"Hair Color Restorer"
"London"	Gray Hair and	"Hair Color Restorer"
"London"		"Hair Color Restorer"
"London"	Preventing	"Hair Color Restorer"
"London"		"Hair Color Restorer"
"London"	Baldness.	"Hair Color Restorer"
PRESERVES	THE ORIGINAL	COLOR TO OLD AGE
"London"		"Hair Color Restorer"
"London"	Life, Prevents	"Hair Color Restorer"
"London"		"Hair Color Restorer"
"London"	Growth, the Hair	"Hair Color Restorer"
"London"		"Hair Color Restorer"
"London"	and from	"Hair Color Restorer"
"London"		"Hair Color Restorer"
"London"	Beauty, Falling.	"Hair Color Restorer"

No washing or preparation before or after its use; applied by the hand or soft brush.

Only 75 cents a bottle; $8 per dozen. Sold at Dr. SWAYNE'S, No. 330 N. SIXTH Street, above Vine, Philadelphia, and at the leading Druggists and Dealers in Toilet Articles. 3 2 stuthip

IN SLOW FEVER, WHEN THE SKIN is torpid, there is nothing like TARRANT'S EFFERVESCENT SELTZER APERIENT to promote perspiration. As a laxative, it relieves the bowels without a pang. It is the best remedy known for chronic costiveness. [9 17 tuths 3t
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT—ASTHMA.—Though this disease has baffled the skill, and been pronounced by eminent medical men as irremediable, the numerous certificates daily received by Dr. HOLLOWAY are a direct refutation to such ill-founded and fallacious conclusions. Coughs, colds and asthma, in all its ramifications of bronchial affections, diseases of the chest, throat, etc., have been cured in their worst stages by these expectorant and laxative remedies. Sold by all druggists. 9 17 tuths6t

SCHOMACKER & CO.'S CELEBRATED PIANOS.—Acknowledged superior in all respects to any made in this country, and sold on most reasonable terms. New and Second-hand Pianos constantly on hand for rent. Tuning, moving, and packing promptly attended to.
6 19 3m Warerooms, No. 1103 CHESNUT St.

STECK & CO. PIANOS,

HAINES BROTHERS' PIANOS,

AND

MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS.

These beautiful instruments constantly increase in popularity, and are to be found in splendid assortment at

J. E. GOULD'S,
8 25 stuthtf] SEVENTH AND CHESNUT.

STEINWAY & SONS TRIUMPHANT.

THE FIRST GRAND GOLD MEDAL FOR AMERICAN PIANOS,

AT THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

OFFICIAL CERTIFICATE.

Paris, July 20, 1867.

I certify that the First Gold Medal for American Pianos has been unanimously awarded to Messrs. Steinway by the Jury of the International Exposition, First on the list in Class X.

MELINET,
President of the International Jury
Members of the International Jury.

Georges Kastner, | Ambroise Thomas,
Ed. Hanslick, | F. A. Gevaert,
J. Schiedmayer.

FOR SALE ONLY BY

BLASIUS BROS.,
8 20 tuthstf NO. 1006 CHESNUT ST.

AGENCY OF THE
Union Pacific Railroad Company.

OFFICE OF
DE HAVEN & BROTHER,
NO. 40 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

Philadelphia, September 3, 1867.

We desire to call attention to the difference in the relative price of the First Mortgage Bonds of Union Pacific Railroad, and the price of Governments.

We would to-day give these bonds and pay a difference of

$210·08	taking in exchange	U. S.	6s of 1881.
$231·38	do.	do.	5-20s of 1862.
$158·83	do.	do.	5-20s of 1864.
$201·83	do.	do.	5-20s of 1865.
$175·08	do.	do.	5-20s of '65, Jan. & July
$175·08	do.	do.	5-20s of '67.
$85·08	do	do	5 ⅌ cent. 10-40s.
$204·08	do	do	7 3-10 Cy. Aug. issue.
$180·43	do.	do.	7 3-10 Cy. June issue.
$174·43	do.	do.	7 3-10 Cy. July issue.

(For every thousand dollars.)

We offer these Bonds to the public, with every confidence in their security.

8 30 1m DE HAVEN & BRO.

JUST LANDED,

AND IN STORE,

100 Cases of the Finest Quality

OLIVE OIL,

For Table Use.

FOR SALE BY THE CASE OR BOTTLE.

SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,

S. W. COR. BROAD AND WALNUT STS.
9 14 tuths4p] PHILADELPHIA.

FIRST QUALITY

BOOTS, SHOES, AND GAITERS,

FOR GENTS AND BOYS.

PRICES MODERATE.

BARTLETT,

NO. 33 SOUTH SIXTH STREET,
9 17 ¼rp ABOVE CHESNUT.

NOTICE.—TO THE OWNERS OF LAND and parcels of land, embraced in the following area:—

All that certain tract or piece of land beginning at a stake set for a corner, at the intersection of the south line of a certain proposed avenue, one hundred and twenty feet wide, to be laid out and opened (in accordance with a plan to be seen at the Survey Department of the city) and the low-water line of the river Schuylkill, thence extending by the several courses and distances of the said low-water line to the low-water line of the back channel of the river Delaware, thence along the several courses and distances of the said low-water line of the back channel to the stake set for a corner in the westerly side of said one hundred and twenty feet avenue, thence northward along the west line of said avenue four hundred and forty-two feet and one-tenth of a foot to an angle in said avenue, thence further along the said avenue northwesterly two thousand six hundred and thirty-four feet and eight-tenths of a foot to another angle in said avenue, thence further along said avenue westerly five thousand one hundred and ninety-two feet and one-tenth of a foot to another angle in said avenue, thence still further along said avenue south-westerly five thousand one hundred and fifty-six feet and eight-tenths of a foot to the low-water mark in the river Schuylkill and place of beginning.

Upon the petition of the City of Philadelphia, filed in accordance with the provisions of an Act of Assembly approved 4th of April, 1866, entitled "A Supplement to the Act entitled 'An act ceding to the United States of America the right of exclusive legislation over League Island, in the Delaware river, in the County of Philadelphia,'" etc., the Court of Common Pleas has appointed seven Viewers to estimate and determine the fair value of the land above described, proposed to be taken for national uses, and to designate the owners thereof as far as the same can be by them reasonably ascertained; and has fixed eleven o'clock in the forenoon of TUESDAY, the first day of October next, as a time for said Viewers to meet at the premises above described.

Said Viewers, for the purpose of examining the land so proposed to be taken, will meet at the time and place designated, at a point on the premises where Broad street crosses them, and will pass over the ground proposed to be taken, first to the East, and, then, returning to the point of departure, to the West. They will be upon your premises, if situated East of Broad street, between the hours of eleven and twelve o'clock in the forenoon of the day designated; and if on the West of Broad street, between twelve and one o'clock on that day.

JOHN G. JOHNSON,
JAMES LYND, City Solicitor.
17th Sept., 1867. 9 17 4t

HORTICULTURAL HALL.
ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF
PLANTS,
FLOWERS,
FRUITS,
VEGETABLES, ETC.,
BY THE
PENNSYLVANIA HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY,

On TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, and THURSDAY, September 24, 25, and 26, from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M.

Being the first Exhibition held in their new and magnificent Hall, on BROAD, near Spruce street, which will be handsomely decorated and brilliantly illuminated for the occasion; with a band of music in attendance every evening.

Competition for premiums open to all. Contributions respectfully solicited, and each contributor will be furnished with free tickets of admission.

Tickets, 50 cents. Children, 25 cents. Season tickets (not transferable), $1.

Members' tickets may be had from HENRY A. DREER, Treasurer, No. 714 CHESNUT Street.

D. R. KING, President.
A. W. Harrison,
Recording Secretary. 9 17 9t

RARE MANUFACTURES

IN FINE CONFECTIONS,

FOR CHOICE PRESENTS.

STEPHEN F. WHITMAN,

8 27 tuthstmrp NO. 1210 MARKET ST.

GRIFFITH & PAGE,
NO. 600 ARCH STREET.

NEW STYLE FIRE-PROOF.
BRITANNIA WARE.
HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.
4 10¼ KITCHEN UTENSILS.

BAUGH'S RAW BONE
SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.

The great Fertilizer for all crops. Quick in its action, and permanent in its effects. Established over twelve years.

Dealers supplied by the cargo, direct from the wharf of the manufactory, on liberal terms.

Manufactured only by
BAUGH & SONS,
Office No. 20 South DELAWARE Avenue,
¼smw¼p Philadelphia.

AMUSEMENTS.

BLIND TOM.—The Bolton *Guardian*, speaking of Blind Tom, says:—"Nothing but certain special endowments connected with music could enable him to accomplish one half of what he does accomplish, and to leave far behind in the manner of his appreciation and execution many who have devoted a long life to the cultivation of the divine art. Taking into account his mental inferiority in other respects, the display of so much uncommon talent on a difficult subject can only be accounted for on the ground of a degree of musical inspiration granted but to few. * * * * He is at once a prodigy and a mystery."

THE "BLACK CROOK," at the Academy of Music, is just beginning to create a *furore*. Last night a large and fashionable audience attended the Academy, composed largely of ladies. All present were delighted. Betty Rigal, Pepita, and Antoneno were thrown magnificent bouquets and vehemently applauded. "Oceana" and Miss Katie Palmer were also made the recipients of floral tokens of admiration.

ALF. BURNETT's new programme gave general satisfaction last evening. Burnett has all the powers of the party in the "Arabian Nights' Entertainment" for amusing the public. His first Matinee, to-morrow at 3, should not be forgotten. Saturday terminates his stay in this city. The Assembly Buildings is his Forum.

"CASTE," at the Chesnut, is drawing full and fashionable audiences. It is a delightful comedy and deserves to succeed.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE INSIDE PAGES.]

CITY POLITICS—A MYSTERIOUS CONCLAVE—REPUBLICAN MEETINGS THIS EVENING.—The meeting of the Democratic citizens of the Third Legislative District who were outraged by the Hon. Samuel Joseph's advocacy and supposed authorship of "the notorious Cattle bill," which was advertised to take place last evening at "Literary Hall," on Fifth street above South, was, according to *all* the accounts we have of it, a very mysterious and not less interesting affair. Our Democratic morning contemporary ignores the conclave altogether, as does also our nondescript morning contemporary. Another morning journal states that at 8 o'clock nobody was present who could impart any information as to who called the meeting. We are told that a delay of a few minutes then ensued, whereupon, there being about two score and a half of the Democracy present, a gentleman took the chair, and said:—"I believe this meeting was called for the purpose of ratifying the nomination of Mr. Samuel Josephs." The gentleman who delivered himself in this fashion was evidently a little joker, or else had not read the advertisement. However, the crowd appeared to relish his attempt at wit, and when he continued by requesting all who favored that version to signify the same by saying aye, we are assured that there was a unanimous response and a hasty scrambling for the lower floor of the establishment.

Another morning journal gives the key to the haste manifested in the adjournment, by informing us that on the lower floor lager, and divers other liquids are dispensed to the thirsty ones of the locality. But this same journal likewise informs us that, previous to the liquidating process, a string o resolutions denouncing Mr. Josephs for his advocacy of "the obnoxious Cattle bill" was passed, thus leaving the unhappy public in great doubt as to what transpired in the upper room, and rendering it more than probable that the attendants of the meeting paused on their way thereto, to sharpen their wits by a generous draught.

But this is not all, for still another morning journal makes no mention of the resolutions, while it gravely assures us that sundry citizens there present, whose interests were affected by "the notorious Cattle bill," indulged in strong denunciations of Mr. Josephs and his fresh beef measure.

Now all this is clearly mysterious, and we confess our inability to reconcile the different versions of the affair. But we were not present ourselves, and therefore have not the power of unravelling the mystery. As one of our contemporaries informs us that other meetings in relation to the subject are to follow, we will endeavor to be on hand when next the dissatisfied Democracy of the Third Representative District meet to ventilate their views.

The Republican meeting in Spring Garden Hall, in the Fourteenth Ward, last evening, was a large and enthusiastic gathering, and will doubtless have an appreciable effect upon the approaching contest in that Ward.

Last evening, Mechanics' Hall was filled to its utmost capacity, the occasion being a meeting of our German fellow-citizens, in support of the Union cause. Mr. Prochey presided, and Mr. Van Trouk read an earnest and able address, in which the record of the sham Democracy during the war was held up in its true aspect. A series of resolutions were presented to the consideration of the meeting, and heartily approved of. They discountenance the party which sided with the Rebels in the hour of the country's peril, and which invoked the aid of the enemies of republican institutions in the Old World; dropping all side issues, they endorse the principles of the Republican party, and the platform adopted for the present campaign; they pledge support of Judge Henry W. Williams for the Supreme Court; they demand the impeachment of President Johnson at the next session of Congress, and denounce the leniency of the conservative element of that body, by reason of which such action has not already been taken; they tender thanks to Congress for its just and liberal legislation on the subject of emigration; they request the State Legislature to grant to the citizens of Philadelphia the same rights and privileges as are enjoyed in other cities of the State; they favor the passage of a law which, if necessary, will force people to send their children to school, and which will prohibit children of the ages in which they should attend school from toiling in factories, and thus imperilling their health; and, finally, they ratify the nomination of F. W. Thomas, Jr., as their candidate for the Legislature from the Ninth Representative District, inviting all Germans, without regard to politics, to vote for him as a man of sound principles, and upright, honest character. The meeting also organized itself into a campaign club, and having appointed an executive committee, and listened to an eloquent address by Mr. Schneider, adjourned with hearty cheers for the whole ticket.

This evening meetings will be held at the following places, under Republican auspices:—

The First Ward Republican Association will meet at the corner of Sixth and Dickerson streets, at 8 o'clock.

The Ninth Ward Republican Association will meet in the hall at the corner of Market and Merrick streets, at 8 o'clock, when addresses will be delivered by the Hon. Charles O'Neill and others.

The Republicans of the Second Division of the Tenth Ward will meet at the N. W. corner of Ninth and Cherry streets, at 8 o'clock.

The Republicans of the Fourth Division of the Tenth Ward will meet at the corner of Eleventh and Race streets, at 8 o'clock.

The Seventeenth Ward Republican Association will meet at the N. W. corner of Front and Master streets, at 8 o'clock.

The Republicans of the Fourth Division of the Twenty-sixth Ward will meet at the precinct house, at 8 o'clock.

The Republicans of the Eleventh Division of the Twenty-sixth Ward will meet at the house of James Hazelton, at 8 o'clock.

We trust that every Republican voter who resides in the above districts will perform his whole duty to the cause, by being present at the appointed time and place. It is these little gatherings in the different wards that accomplish the greatest amount of good in a political campaign.

STORE ROBBERY.—A couple of lads, James Duffee and John Welton, were arrested on a charge of larceny at Broad and Prime streets, yesterday afternoon. It is alleged that they obtained entrance into a store on Market street by getting down through the gratings of the cellar-window, and then forcing their way through the door at the head of the cellar-stairs, they got into the store. They then broke open the money-drawer and took all the money it contained, amounting to $30, and escaped. When arrested they were at the Baltimore depot, just on the point of starting on a tour of pleasure. Instead of going there, they went to Alderman Mink's office, and were sent below to await a further hearing.

ASSAULTING AN OFFICER.—Officer Burleigh made an arrest of an elderly man named Bell, for disorderly conduct, last evening. When they got to Twentieth and Fitzwater streets, on their way to the Station House, the son of the prisoner, Robert Bell, it is said made an attack upon the officer, in attempting to rescue the prisoner. It is alleged that he snatched the officer's billy from his belt, and attempted to make it acquainted with his head. The officer foiled him in his generous intentions, and arrested and took him before Alderman Mink, who, after a hearing, held him in $1000 bail, to answer the charge of assaulting an officer.

AID FOR THE SUFFERERS.—By an advertisement elsewhere given, it will be seen that the Agents of the Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company have generously offered to transport, free of all charges, such contributions of money or material as our citizens may feel disposed to give towards the relief of the sufferers from the yellow fever in Gulf cities. Food and medicines of all kinds, blankets, and other articles which will be of service, will be thankfully received and promptly forwarded. There is also a great demand for nurses for the sick, their hopes of recovery depending chiefly upon proper care and attention. The ravages of the fever in some sections of Louisiana and Texas are, indeed, fearful, and call loudly upon us for sympathy and assistance. Contributions of all kinds may be sent to William L. James, the general agent of the steamship company in this city, or to Messrs. William C. Harris & Co., at No. 125 South Third street.

SUNDAY SCHOOL TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.—Under the auspices of the Pennsylvania Sabbath School Association, a Teachers' Normal Institute is about to be held in this city, the exercises commencing this evening with an address at the West Arch Street Presbyterian Church, at the corner of Eighteenth and Arch streets, by the Rev. A. A. Willitts, D. D., Pastor of the Church, at half-past 7 o'clock. The Institute will continue during Wednesday and Thursday afternoons and evenings, and it is expected that several prominent educators of this and other cities will participate in the exercises. At 3 o'clock to-morrow (Wednesday) afternoon, there will be a great meeting of Sunday School children, and a very interesting time may be anticipated.

ROBBED IN AN OMNIBUS.—While a number of persons were returning from a picnic to Strawberry Mansion yesterday, one of the picnickers, Mr. John D. Myers, overcome by the pleasures of the day, fell into the arms of Morpheus, and the hands of an alleged pickpocket, Edward Becker. The latter, it is said, relieved Mr. Myers of his watch, and then escaped. When he went to look for the time he found that it had fled. He gave information that led to the arrest of Becker, at Sixteenth and Thompson streets, last evening, and also of Hugh Develin. They had a hearing before Alderman Fitch, and Becker was committed in default of bail, and Develin held in $800 to answer.

ANOTHER VICTIM OF THE SCOURGE.—It is but a few weeks since we noticed the death of two sons of the late Albert Worrell, of this city, both of whom were murdered in their bed by a man in their employ, at Corpus Christi, Texas. To-day we are called upon to chronicle the death of Mr. W. W. Worrell, another member of this unfortunate family, who has just fallen a victim to the yellow fever. He was urged by his friends to return to his home in the North, but this appeal he answered by entering the hospital as a nurse, and has fallen at his post like a brave man, as he was. He was the only son of a widowed lady.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—Last evening, as the train from Atlantic City which is due at Camden at 7·38 was passing Cooper's Point, one of the passengers, Mr. Reiff, attempted to jump off while the cars were in motion. He missed his footing, and fell between the cars and platform, breaking his collar-bone and three ribs. He was taken to his home, at No. 1510 Lombard street, by Mr. D. H. Munday, the agent of the road, Mr. Wells, and Mr. Archer, in a wagon belonging to the latter gentleman. Mr. Reiff's injuries are of a very serious character.

ATTEMPT AT SUICIDE.—Valentine Meyers, living at Thirteenth and Shippen streets, being sick and tired of the "slings and arrows of fortune," resolved "not to be," and in order not to, he got a rope and attempted to hang himself. But he miscalculated his weight, and did not secure a rope strong enough. The consequence was that Valentine broke the rope and fell to the floor more frightened than hurt. Alderman Tittermary sent him to Moyamensing for a little while to recover his equilibrium of mind.

THE STEAMSHIP JUNIATA, 1200 tons register, Captain P. F. Hoxie, is now receiving freight for New Orleans and connecting ports in the Gulf States, and all principal points on the Mississippi river. The present admirable arrangements of the Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company offer extraordinary inducements to shippers by their line, and our merchants owe it to themselves, no less than to the enterprise of which this vessel forms a part, that she goes out on Saturday with a full freight.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—Yesterday afternoon Francis Faust and John Dolan were arrested, at Twenty-fifth street and Girard avenue, for an infringement of the ordinance against cruelty to animals. They had a wagon in which they were carrying a number of live sheep, piled one upon the other in a manner that must have been a source of extreme torture to the poor animals. They were taken before Alderman Kemble, who fined them for breach of ordinance.

ANNIVERSARY.—Enterprise Lodge, No. 201, I. O. of O. F., celebrated the twenty-first anniversary of its organization, in the Grand Lodge room of the hall, Sixth and Cresson streets, last evening. The Degree of Rebekah was conferred upon a number of ladies by P. G. Charles C. Hall, and the festivities were kept up until 11 o'clock. The music, vocal and instrumental, was excellent, and the whole affair was pleasantly managed.

ROBBERY ON THE ROAD.—Last evening, about 8 o'clock, while Mr. R. K. Stewart was driving along the Providence road to Media, a man stopped him, and, putting a pistol to his head, demanded his money. As he had no one but his daughter with him, he had to comply, and gave up his money, but managed to save his valuable gold watch. Although he secured assistance soon after, the robber escaped.

LIGHT-FINGERED.—William Ballinger had a hearing, on the charge of larceny, before Alderman Jones, yesterday afternoon. It is alleged that William stole a piece of cloth from in front of an establishment at Seventeenth and Market streets, which is kept by Mr. Thomas Willard. He was arrested soon after. He was held in $600 bail to answer.

FATAL FALL FROM A WINDOW.—About 1 o'clock this morning, Joseph Kent, a boarder at the National Hotel, No. 1715 Market street, fell from the third story window to the ground. The fearful fall so jarred and crushed him that he died very soon afterwards. The Coroner took charge of the body. It is supposed he fell out while asleep.

A MEETING OF THE PRESS CLUB will be held to-morrow afternoon, at the usual hour, at the Club rooms, No. 515 Chesnut street. This is the meeting at which the memorials of the deceased members of the Club were appointed to be read, and it behooves every member of the association to be present on the occasion.

HOTEL THIEF.—About half-past 5 o'clock this morning, one of the boarders at the American Hotel heard some one trying to get in at his door by picking the lock. He waited until the thief got thoroughly interested in his job, and then suddenly opened the door, and running out, caught the depredator.

THE EAGLE HOSE COMPANY.—The Eagle Hose Company, No. 2, of Buffalo, New York, are being handsomely entertained by our firemen. Yesterday they visited many points of interest in the city and suburbs. This morning they visited League Island, and inspected the monster iron-clads.

CASE OF CAPTAIN BROWN.—The case of Captain Brown, who was committed for contempt of Court by Judge Pierce, has assumed another shape. A writ of habeas corpus *ad testificandem* issued by the United States District Court of New York city, was served upon Mr. Perkins, the keeper of the Prison, this morning.

STOLEN GOODS.—Yesterday afternoon John Hughes was arrested at Eighth and Bedford streets upon a charge of larceny. He had in his possession three balmoral skirts, which he is supposed to have stolen. He was committed by Alderman Tittermary to answer. The skirts are at the Southwark Hall Station House awaiting an owner.

RECOVERED.—The piece of cloth valued at $1000, that was stolen from in front of No. 219 Chesnut street, yesterday afternoon, and the loss of which was not found out until evening, was recovered by Detectives Taggart and Smith before 12 o'clock last night.

FALL.—About half-past eight o'clock last evening a boy named Ward, whilst riding in his father's cart, at Crown and Race streets, fell upon the street, and was badly hurt. He was taken to his residence, at Ninth and Callowhill streets.

BEDDING, Curtains, Shades, and Upholstery, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

NEW STYLES FALL CLOTHING
NEW STYLES FALL CLOTHING
NEW STYLES FALL CLOTHING
Receiving Daily.
Receiving Daily.
Receiving Daily.
Summer Goods closing out at very low rates.
Half way between Fifth and Sixth streets. } BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA, And No. 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

THAT THE WASHINGTON LIBRARY COMPANY will succeed in raising a sufficient sum to secure the permanent endowment of the Riverside Institute, there is no doubt. The shares, selling at one dollar each, are going off rapidly. The principal office, No 1225 Chesnut street, is crowded day and night. The beautiful steel-plate engravings given to those who purchase a ticket are pronounced by all to be perfect works of art, and worth much more than it costs to obtain them in this way. Besides this the long list of valuable presents to be awarded to the shareholders is no small inducement to aid in this great charitable and patriotic work. Presents worth $40,000, $20,000, $18,000, $15,000, $10,000, $5000, $2500, $1000, and so on, are among the lists of those to be given. There will be no blanks, each share guaranteeing one present named in the printed circulars, which may be had upon application at the office, No. 1225 Chesnut street, or of any of the Agents.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Debility and Languor.—To remove the cause and prevent the effects is the true theory on which the treatment by these medicines is founded. Languor arises from debility, and debility from impoverishment of the blood or derangement of the digestive organs. If from the latter, the Pills are the best tonic medicines in use, and for their purifying and sanative properties they stand unequalled. For sick headache, nervous disorders, enervation, indigestion, and depression of spirits, they are the only remedy. Sold by all Druggists.

LADIES' SKIRTS—MADE UP.
Open this day
a large assortment of
handsome made-up Skirts
at $4, $6, and $8,
which are great bargains, to
close out this department.
J. W. PROCTOR & Co.,
No. 920 Chesnut street.

LEADERS OF FASHION, as well as gentlemen of moderate taste in matters of dress, are respectfully invited to inspect Warburton's new styles of hats for autumn wear. Due regard has been given to the best American and foreign productions, with the sole view of presenting to his patrons, in the new styles now offered, all that is desirable in shape, durability, easy fitting, and ventilation. WARBURTON, Fashionable Hatter, No. 430 Chesnut street, next door to the Post Office.

BARGAINS IN LADIES' CLOAKS continued until October 1. *Additions* are this day made of *Cloaks* adapted for a more advanced stage of the season, which will be sold at a large reduction. *Black Basquines* and *Chesterfields* at $12, formerly $30. *Handsome Fancy* and *Plain Colored Basquines* and *Chesterfields* at $8, formerly $18; do. do. do. at $10, formerly $24.
J. W. PROCTOR & Co.,
No. 920 Chesnut street.

A MASS MEETING of the friends of reform will be held at Charles Stokes & Co.'s First-class Ready-Made Clothing Store, No. 824 Chesnut street, under the Continental, every day this week, to take into consideration the purchase of their Fall Clothing of the new styles and reduced prices. All persons, without distinction of party, are invited.

MATTRESSES made over, Hair renovated, and Beds sent home as good as new. Patten, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

FINE CONFECTIONS.—At George W. Jenkins', No. 1037 Spring Garden street, can be obtained foreign fruits, nuts, almonds, etc., as well as a fine assortment of confections. Jenkins is worthy of a call.

GO TO REIMER'S PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY, Second street, above Green, when you want fine pictures. A gem of Photo-Miniature only $1·00; a large, or six small cards, $1·00; twelve Ferrotypes, 50 cents.

LYONS' MAGNETIC INSECT POWDER, for killing Fleas, Moths, Roaches, and Bugs. The original and only sure article. Sold by all respectable dealers.

A WORD to the wise is sufficient. If you are hungry, and want an excellent dinner for a very moderate price, just step in to Morse's Dining Rooms, Nos. 902 and 904 Arch street.

GROVER & BAKER'S Highest Premium Sewing Machines, No. 730 Chesnut street.

THE CELEBRATED WAVERLY ZEPHYR,
☞ *Warranted Fast Colors.*
☞ *Warranted Fast Colors.*
☞ *Warranted Fast Colors.*
McINTIRE & BROTHER,
No. 1035 Chesnut street.

JONES & THACHER, Printers, 510 Minor St.

☞ FALL OVERCOATS AND SUITS.
☞ *Fall Overcoats and Suits.*
☞ *Fall Overcoats and Suits.*
☞ *Fall Overcoats and Suits.*
Fashionable and Cheap. ☜
Fashionable and Cheap. ☜
Fashionable and Cheap. ☜
Fashionable and Cheap. ☜
☞ *Our preparations for fall and winter have been*
☞ *on the largest scale, and we are now ready with the*
☞ *best and largest stock of Men's and Boys' Clothing*
☞ *ever offered in Philadelphia.*
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
The Largest Clothing House,
Oak Hall,
The corner of Sixth and Market streets.

MARRIED.

LEGRAND—BARR.—On September 10, by the Very Rev. P. A. Stanton, JOSEPH A. LEGRAND to ROSANNA J. BARR, both of this city.

SMITH—SIMON.—On the 15th instant, at the M. E. C. Parsonage, Bristol, Pa., by Rev. W. C. Hendrickson, Mr. JOSEPH H. SMITH to Miss LIZZIE SIMON, all of Bristol, Pa.

DIED.

FISHER.—On the morning of the 17th instant, Mrs. MARY JANE, wife of William W. Fisher, and eldest daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth Graham, in her 32d year.

Due notice of the funeral will be given.

HAINES.—On Monday, the 16th instant, LAURA MAY, infant child of William C. and Mary Emma Haines, aged 1 year and 25 days.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 1638 Franklin street, on Thursday afternoon, the 19th instant, at 2 o'clock. To proceed to American Mechanics' Cemetery.

KELLER.—On the 17th instant, JOHN C. KELLER, in the 42d year of his age.

Due notice of the funeral will be given.

STEWARD.—On the 16th inst., MARY STEWARD. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her mother, Elizabeth Steward, No. 1116 Race street, on Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock, without further notice. To proceed to Monument Cemetery.

WHITE.—On the 15th instant, EDITH, widow of the late Arthur White, in the 70th year of her age.

Her relatives are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her brother-in-law, Mr. Edward Makinson, Twenty-sixth and Poplar streets, on Wednesday afternoon, the 18th instant, at 2 o'clock. Interment at Monument Cemetery.

TEARS IN THE EYES AND TEARS IN THE clothes, strains in the muscles and rips in the garments, may be lessened on wash-day, and a saving of time and temper promoted, by using a Patent Cog-wheel Clothes-Wringer (which we most approve), although we keep other kinds for sale.
TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

DOUBLE FARINA OR MILK BOILERS, Coffee and Tea Pots, Pans, Kettles, Wash Basins, Colanders, Butter-kettles, and other articles of Tinware and Housekeeping Articles, for sale by
TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

COPPER TACKS, TINNED IRON TACKS, Superior Swedes Iron Carpet Tacks for upholsterers, Shoe and Hungarian Nails, Sprigs, Finishing, Clout, and Cigar Box Nails, etc., for sale by
TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth

INSURE YOUR LIFE
IN THE
AMERICAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE [4 15 5p
S. E. CORNER FOURTH AND WALNUT.

THIRD EDITION

FROM WASHINGTON TO-DAY.

General Grant at the War Office.

He Received No Invitation to Antietam.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]
WASHINGTON, Sept. 17.

Official Business.

The absence of the President and his Secretaries at Antietam makes everything here exceedingly dull. At the White House there were no visitors, and the messengers have had one day's rest. Little business is being done at any of the Departments except the Treasury, where Assistant Secretary Hartley is officiating, in the absence of Mr. McCulloch.

General Grant.

General Grant did not go with the President's party, but was at his office during the morning, attending to business. He received very few calls, as it was generally supposed he had gone to Antietam. It is said no invitation was extended to him by the Committee of Arrangements to participate in the celebration, at least none was received. This creates much comment to-day, in all circles.

General Mulford.

General James Mulford, appointed Collector of Internal Revenue for the Third District of Virginia, in place of William James, suspended for misconduct, was formerly the Federal Commissioner for the Exchange of Prisioners, and was highly recommended by the civil and military officers and bankers of Richmond for this position.

The Weather.

The weather is close, sultry, and oppressive.

The Port of Mobile.

In anticipation that the yellow fever may reach the city of Mobile, and the place be abandoned by the Government officials, General Spinner, U. S. Treasurer, has, from prudential motives, thought proper to withdraw all Government funds deposited there, and place them in some city further North.

The Lighthouse Board.

The Lighthouse Board has official information that a light was exhibited from the movable beacon on Amelia Island, coast of Florida, on the 5th instant.

Regulations for Drawback on Exported Goods.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17.—Revised regulations for the allowance of drawback on internal revenue taxes on exported merchandise have been issued by the Secretary of the Treasury, to take effect on the 1st of October next.

One of the main points in them is that the exporter, instead of first filing an entry at the Custom House, is permitted to file a notice of shipment, describing the goods and stating where they are to be deposited, upon which they are examined by a proper inspector, who will report in detail. Several notices may be filed for different lots of goods shipped on the same vessel, and within ten days after the clearing of the vessel the entry will be filed at the Custom House covering all the goods shipped.

In cases of exportation to the dominion of Canada, or any of the British North American Provinces, to the West Indies and the Gulf, Atlantic, and frontier ports in Mexico, to Atlantic ports in Central America, and to Atlantic ports north of the Equator, in South America, and in all cases where an American Consul is not known to reside at the port of destination, drawback will not be allowed until after the landing certificate has been received and filed with the Superintendent of Exports.

But when the merchandise is exported to any port other than those named, the exporter may obtain a drawback before the receipt of the landing certificate, provided the merchandise named in the entry is in all respects identical with that specified in the Inspector's return of lading, by filing a sufficient and satisfactory bond, with two good and sufficient sureties, with the Collector of Customs at the port of exportation, in a penal sum equal to double the amount of the internal revenue taxes claimed thereon.

The landing certificate will embrace evidence of the following description:—

First. The certificate of the consignee of the exporter at the foreign port, describing the articles exported, and declaring that the same have been received by him from ——, on board the vessel (specifying the name and nation of the vessel from which they were received, together with the date of landing and other particulars, as given in the form of certificate prescribed).

Second. The certificate of the chief revenue officer or collector of the foreign port, under the hand and seal of that officer, certifying that the merchandise described has been landed, duly entered at the Custom House at the said port, and that the duties imposed thereon by the laws of the country in which the port is situated, have been fully paid or secured to be paid.

Third. The certificate of the consul or agent of the United States, residing at such port, certifying to the truth of the statements set forth in the certificate of the consignee, and also that the person signing the foregoing certificate is the chief revenue officer of the port, and that his signature is genuine.

No proof whatever will be received as a substitute for the above prescribed landing certificate, except in cases of exportation to the Dominion of Canada, or any of the British North American Provinces, where the consular certificate will be required in cases where the amount of drawback claimed exceeds $50.

Another change from the old regulations is that the weight of cotton fabrics will hereafter be ascertained by a Custom House officer instead of a Collector of Internal Revenue.

The Steamer St. George at Father Point.

QUEBEC, Sept. 12.—The steamer St. George, from Glasgow, has passed Father Point, on her way to this port.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Sept. 17.—Cotton quiet at 25c. for middling. Flour dull; 9000 bbls sold; State, $8·25@11; Ohio, $9·35@12·25; Western, $8·25@12·50; Southern, $10·25@13·75; California, $10@15·75. Wheat firmer; 26 000 bushels sold; amber State, $2·50. Corn firmer and 1@2c. higher; 36,000 bushels sold; mixed Western, $1·23@1·24. Oats dull and 1@2c lower; 18,000 bushels sold; Western, 66c. Beef quiet. Pork heavy; 1500 barrels sold at $24·15@24·50. Lard dull at 14@14½c. Whisky quiet.

NEW YORK, Sept. 17.—Stocks are heavy. Chicago and Rock Island, 102¾; Reading, 102⅝; Canton Company, 47; Erie, 128¾; Cleveland and Toledo, 128¾; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 103; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 86¾; Michigan Central, 111; Michigan Southern, 80¾; New York Central, 107¾; Illinois Central, 121; Cumberland preferred, 39½; Virginia Sixes, 50; Missouri Sixes, 104¼; Hudson River, 131; U. S. Five-twenties, 1862, 114⅝; do. 1864, 109¾; do. 1865, 111⅛; Ten-forties 99⅜; Seven-thirties, 107⅛. Sterling exchange, 109½. Money at 6 per cent. Gold, 144⅝.

Additional Shipping Intelligence.

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Barquentine D. Cornwell, Todd, London, L. Westergaard & Co.
Brig W. A. Dresser, Hatch, Charlestown, J. E. Dean & Co.
Schr Westmoreland, Rice, Providence, Westmoreland Coal Co.
Schr T. G. Smith, Lake, Boston, Rommel & Hunter.
Schr J. Williamson, Corson, Richmond, Captain.
Schr Ida May, Drisko, Saco, Captain.
Schr Mary, Carll, Bridgeton, Captain.

Disastrous Fire in East Abington, Mass.

TWO YOUNG LADIES BURNED TO DEATH.

The house of Mr. Jairus Keene, furniture dealer, formerly Sampson & Keene, was burned to the ground last night; and, sad to record, Mr. Keene's two daughters and only children, Abby, nineteen, and Lucy, twenty-one years of age, were burned to death. Mr. Keene is in New Orleans, and his wife and daughters were alone in the house. The mother slept in the lower part of the house—a story and a half cottage—and the young ladies directly over her, front. About 11 o'clock Mrs. Keene was awakened by the noise of her daughters running around their chamber and screaming. She rushed immediately to the stairs, but the passage-way was so filled with smoke, and the stairs themselves so entirely on fire, that she could not get to her children. She then ran to the nearest neighbor's for help. Dr. Underwood was the first to reach the burning house. Finding it impossible to gain access to the chamber in any other way, he procured a ladder, and at great personal hazard got into the window. The room was so filled with smoke that he could live in it only by crawling along the floor. Feeling his way he found the bed, but it was empty; he then felt around for the bodies of the young ladies, but could not find them, and was compelled to make his way out as soon as possible, his hair and face scorched by the flames. No efforts of the neighbors, who had rallied at the cry of fire, could discover or rescue the ladies, or save the house from entire destruction.

This morning the charred remains of the two accomplished and esteemed young ladies were found among the ruins of the burnt house.

It is not certainly known how the fire occurred; but it is surmised that it must have been communicated to the clothing in the closet of the back chamber, when the ladies hung up their Sunday dresses. They had both attended evening service, and returned home and retired between 9 and 10 o'clock. The fire probably had been smouldering and burning in the closet and in the back chamber until it had filled the chambers with so dense a smoke as to bewilder and suffocate the poor girls on being awakened to their terrible danger.—*Boston Traveller of last evening.*

SALE OF REAL ESTATE, STOCKS, ETC.—Messrs. Thomas & Sons sold at the Exchange, this afternoon, the following stocks and real estate, viz.:

RICHMOND—No. 3224. Genteel dwelling and carriage house; 120 feet front, 150 feet deep	$4000
SCHUYLKILL COUNTY, Pa.—Coal lands; 653 acres	$1000
FIFTEENTH—No. 743, north of Catharine Genteel dwelling	$3250
QUEEN—Nos. 323 and 325. Two neat dwellings	$3050 each
SPRUCE—No. 2217, modern residence	$7900
SECOND—No. 444, south of Noble, store and dwelling	$12 100
WOOD—No. 1022, genteel dwelling	$3900
FEDERAL—No. 2711, store and dwelling	$920
BROAD—No. 3623, extending through to Germantown road, dwelling and stable	$3000
1 share Mercantile Library	$8·75
2 $500 Union League 6 per cent. bonds	$426
10 shares Horticultural Hall, par $50	$20
12 shares Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company, par $250	$55
40 shares North America National Bank	$242·50
46 shares Southwark National Bank	$108·50
15 shares First National Bank	$111·50
$350 Pennsylvania State Loan, 1867, 10 and 15	$102·50
$900 Camden City (N. J.) 6 per cent. loan	$90
$500 Philadelphia City 6s, new loan, clear of taxes	$101
125 shares Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company	$47·25, $47·12½
13 shares Steubenville and Indiana Railroad	$10·50
20 shares Union Transportation Company	$60
100 shares Green and Coates Streets Passenger Railway Company	$31·50
$1000 Bond Green and Coates Streets Passenger Railway Company, 7 per cent. January and July	$92·50
5 shares Academy of Music, with ticket	$80·25
2 shares Ocean Steam Navigation Company	$75
$500 First Mortgage Coupon Bond of the Susquehanna Steam Lumber and Lath Mills	$1
400 shares American Anti-Incrustation Co.	$10 and $7

FOR THE INFORMATION OF
HOLDERS OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
who may wish to convert them into the
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF THE
Union Pacific Railroad Co.,

We publish below the terms upon which they may now be exchanged at the office of the Agents of the Company in this city,

WM. PAINTER & CO.,
NO. 36 SOUTH THIRD STREET.

It will be seen that a handsome profit may be realized by the exchange.

On 5-20s of 1862, a difference of		$234 33 will be paid.
On 5-20s of 1864,	do.	$189 33 will be paid.
On 5-20s of 1865,	do.	$199·33 will be paid.
On 5-20s of July '65,	do	$174·33 will be paid.
On 1881s,	do.	$209·31 will be paid.
On 10-40s,	do.	$81·33 will be paid.
On 7-30s, 2d series,	do.	$180·33 will be paid.
On 7-30s, 3d series,	do,	$174·33 will be paid.

(For each thousand exchanged.) [9 3 1m5p

MONEY TO ANY AMOUNT LOANED UPON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, PLATE, CLOTHING, ETC., at JONES & CO.'S
OLD ESTABLISHED LOAN OFFICE,
Corner of THIRD and GASKILL Streets,
Below Lombard.
N. B.—DIAMONDS WATCHES, JEWELRY GUNS, ETC.,
FOR SALE AT
REMARKABLY LOW PRICES. 6 25 3m

TO HOUSEKEEPERS AND INVALIDS.—The undersigned respectfully calls the attention of the public to the stock of Prime Cider and Pure Cider Vinegar for pickling and general family use; also, to his popular "Tonic Ale," free from all impurities, and endorsed by the medical faculty as a safe and wholesome beverage for weak and delicate constitutions.
Delivered free of charge to all parts of the city.
P. J. JORDAN,
No. 420 PEAR Street,
11 7 25p Below Third, and Walnut and Dock.

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish. RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOULTRE RAZOR. SCISSORS of the finest quality.
Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 2 8 5p

L. CRAGIN & CO., NO. 420 COMMERCE Street—General Commission Merchants.—Constantly on hand and for sale at lowest market prices, Whale, Elephant, Black Fish, Cod Liver, and Sperm Oils, direct from New Bedford. Sole agents for the Eureka Company Machinery Oils. 9 9 1m

FRENCH CIRCULATING LIBRARY.—
PAUL E. GIRARD,
FRENCH BOOKSELLER, STATIONER AND ENGRAVER,
No. 202 S. ELEVENTH Street
PHILADELPHIA 2 2 5p

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Crandall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 8 5p

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED and Easy-fitting DRESS HATS (patented), in all the approved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 9 15

JONES, TEMPLE & CO.,
FASHIONABLE HATTERS,
No. 25 S. NINTH Street,
First Store above Chesnut street. [4 9

FOSTER,
FASHIONABLE HATTER,
4 11 6m5p] No. 7 S. SIXTH Street.

LATOUR OIL.—AN INVOICE OF LATOUR Olive Oil now Landing, and for sale by F. LAVERGNE, Agent, No. 102 WALNUT Street, 9 16 3t*

FOR SALE—TWO CARTS AND GOOD WORK MARE. Apply to THOMAS BOTT, BROAD Street, above Germantown road. 9 17 2t*

LAND WARRANTS AND COLLEGE SCRIP wanted.—Highest prices paid at
EMIG & CO'S,
9 16 6t* No. 50 S. THIRD Street.

PATENTED.—PANTS SCOURED AND STRETCHED from 1 to 5 inches, at Mottet French Steam Dyeing and Scouring. No. 209 S. NINTH Street and No. 736 RACE Street. 9 17 16p

FLY NETS. } KNEASS & CO., No. 631 MARKET Street, BIG HORSE in the Door. [4 11 tuths5p

FOURTH EDITION

ANTIETAM.

Arrival of the Excursionists at Keedysville, Etc.

KEEDYSVILLE, Md., Sept. 17.—The railroad train from Baltimore, and that from Washington, having met at the Relay House, proceeded on their way hither, which place they reached at about 12 o'clock. Among the invited guests in the Washington train were President Johnson, Secretaries Seward, McCulloch, and Welles, Postmaster-General Randall, Assistant Secretary of the Navy Faxon, Colonel Morrow, of the President's staff, and the following-named representatives of foreign countries:—

Great Britain—Francis Clare Ford, Esq., Secretary of Legation.

France—M. J. Berthemy, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, and the Viscount de St. Ferriol, Secretary of Legation.

Russia—Mr. Edward de Stoeckel, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, and Mr. Waldamar de Bodisco, Secretary of Legation.

Spain—Senor don Facundo Goni, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, and Senor don Enrique Valler, Secretary of Legation.

Italy—The Chevalier Cerruti, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, and M. Romeo Contogalli Secretary of Legation.

Austria—Baron Frankenstein, Charge d'Affaires.

Nicaragua and Honduras—Senor Don Luis Molina, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.

Mexico—Senor Don M. Romero, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary; Senor Don Ignacio Mariscal, Secretary of Legation; and Senor Don Cayetano Romero, Second Secretary.

Turkey—M. Blacque, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary; M. Baltze, Secretary of Legation.

There were also on the Washington train—Hon. William E. Robinson, Congressman from the Brooklyn District, New York; General Thomas W. Egan; Hon. G. V. Fox, ex-Assistant Secretary of the Navy; Mr. Clinton and Mr. Donaldson, of the State Department; Mr. Pleasants, of the Attorney-General's Office; Colonel James R. O'Beirne, and numerous other gentlemen occupying public positions.

On the Baltimore train were, among others, Governor Swann, of Maryland, with his staff, consisting of Adjutant-General Berry, Brigadier-General W. H. Neilson, Judge Advocate; Hon. John H. B. Latrobe, and Colonel Waters, Aid-de-camp. Also, ex-Governor Bradford and Lieutenant-Governor Cox, General Shriver, Provost of Baltimore, and Colonel Selleck—the two last named being of the Committee of Arrangements—and Colonel Webster, Collector of the Port of Baltimore.

Governor Fenton, of New York, with his staff, namely, Adjutant-General Marvin, Inspector-General Batchelor, Commissary-General of Ordnance Palmer, Judge Advocate-General Young, Paymaster-General Olcutt, and Colonel Mott, Aid-de-camp.

Governor English, of Connecticutt, with staff officers Adjutant-General Ingersoll and Paymaster-General Charley.

Governor Ward, of New Jersey, and his suite, as follows:—General Lewis Perrine, Quartermaster-General; General William Stryker, Adjutant-General; General Lewis W. Oakley, Surgeon-General; General Edward L. Campbell, State Military Agent; General A. T. A. Torbert, U. S. A; Lieutenant-Colonel N. N. Halstead, Aid-de-Camp; Lieutenant-Colonel Robert S. Swords, Aid-de-Camp; Lieutenant-Colonel William E. Potter, Aid-de-Camp; Lieutenant-Colonel James W. Woodruff, Deputy Quartermaster. Also the following civil officers:—Hon. Horace N. Congar, Secretary of State; Hon. William L. Dayton, Jr., Private Secretary to Governor; Hon. William K. McDonald, Comptroller; Hon. George H. Halsey, member of Congress; Hon. John W. Foster, historian.

Dr. S. B. Hunt, editor of the Newark *Daily Advertiser*.

Governor Bullock, of Massachusetts, being unable to attend, that State was represented by the following-named gentlemen:—General commanding, Adjutant-General Cunningham; General William R. Lee, Brigadier-General Palfrey, and Brigadier-General William S. King. All of whom were in the battle of Antietam.

One of the cars was engaged exclusively by the Governor of New Jersey, who has Governor Fenton, of New York, for his guest.

Governor Swann invited all the Governors to share in his hospitalities on board his car, and extended to them all an earnest invitation to visit him at the seat of government.

Hon. Montgomery Blair, Major-Generals McMahon, A. Duryee, Gregory and Torbett, W. Prescott Smith, and other prominent gentlemen were on board.

A procession was formed at Keedysville, consisting for the greatest part of military, both infantry and artillery, ex-officers and soldiers of the Army of the Potomac, and the Masonic and Odd-Fellow fraternities, forming an escort to the President and other distinguished invited guests on the their way to the battle-field.

FROM EUROPE THIS P. M.

Two o'clock Report of Markets.

By Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, Sept. 17—2 P. M.—Consols, 94¼; Erie R. R., 44; U. S. five-twenty bonds, 73. All others unaltered.

LONDON, Sept. 17—2 P. M.—Sugar has advanced to 25s.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 17—2 P. M.—Cotton is more active, with sales of 10,000 bales, but the prices are unaltered.

Breadstuffs firm. Corn has advanced one shilling, and is now selling at 39s. Cheese has advanced to 53s. Linseed Cakes declined to £10 5s.

ANTWERP, Sept. 17—2 P. M.—Petroleum firm at 53½ francs.

Official Returns.

AUGUSTA, Maine, Sept. 17.—The official returns of the Maine election have been received at the office of the Secretary of the State. Four hundred and forty towns give Chamberlain 56,406, and Pillsbury 44,702. The majority for Chamberlain is 11,704.

The same towns last year gave Chamberlain 68,022, and Pillsbury 40,316.

New York Financial Matters.

NEW YORK, Sept. 17—2 P. M.—The money and gold markets are firm; the latter is quoted at 144½. The Government is selling gold. Government securities are steady. State stocks are lower.

The firm of Gilletts & Noyes, tea dealers, have failed, with indebtedness amounting to half a million.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17.—A despatch received at the Treasury Department this morning from New Orleans states that Special Agent Sherbourne died at that place last night of yellow fever. A despatch received by General Dent states that General Wheaton is considered out of danger.

The Yellow Fever.

BOSTON, Sept. 17.—The steamer Oriental, from New Orleans, is anchored at quarantine with three cases of yellow fever on board.

Philada. Stock Exchange Sales, Sept. 17

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$700 U S 7-30s..Je.........107	$2400 Leh 6s '84...s5wn.. 88½
$1000 5-20s '62..cp.......c..114½	100 sh Read R.....b10.. 51⅝
$2000 City 6s, New.......101	100 do.........s10.. 51⅝
$4000 do..New......101	100 do.........b60.. 51⅞
$1200 do..New......100⅞	100 do...........c. 51⅝
$1000 do..Old....... 98½	105 sh Leh V R sc....... 54¾
$3000 C & Am 6s, '83...... 89	4 sh Mech Bk......... 31½
$1000 Pa R 1 m 6s........ 99½	200 sh Big Mt.......b60.. 3·31

SECOND BOARD.

$2000 5-20s '65.Jy..cp..c.108	56 sh Mech Bk......... 31½
$200 City 6s. New....... 101	100 sh Keyst'e Zinc.... 1⅛
$200 do..New...... 101	15 sh Penna R.......... 53⅞
$2000 Leh Val bs......... 91½	25 sh Leh N stk...b5.. 48¼
$12000 Lehigh 6s '84...... 88½	10 sh Southwk Bk....106

THE AMERICAN CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC—Class Rooms corner of TENTH and WALNUT Streets. Circulars may be obtained and pupils entered at the Office, No. 1214 CHESNUT Street, from 10 to 12 A. M. and 4 to 6 P. M. 9 16 6t*

A LIBERAL REWARD WILL BE PAID for any information concerning the driver of the cab causing the collision on Fifth street, near Poplar, on Sunday, at 7½ P. M.
J. C. HANCOCK,
9 16 2t* NINTH and MASTER Streets.

DRESS AND ITS ECCENTRICITIES.

Some very motherly people have photographs taken of their children year by year, that they may have memorials of the various changes which annually take place. It would not be amiss if, by some similar means, the changes of fashion could be perpetuated. It would be very entertaining if the monthly publications of *Le Follet* or *Le Petit Courrier des Dames* were preserved, so that the revolutions which are continually taking place in the fashion of ladies' dresses might be noted. Photographs would give such an imperfect idea of dress, owing to the absence of color, otherwise they would supply the want more readily than anything else.

A volume has lately come into our hands, in which the fashions of ladies' dresses some fifty years ago and more are depicted. It is quite amusing to see them. To our eyes they have rather a grotesque appearance; but not so grotesque as they would have seemed two or three years ago, because, in some respects, we are approximating to some of them, especially to those of the "Empire."

We can imagine it to be a very perplexing thing to know how to keep pace with the changes which each year, and, we might almost say, every season of the year, bring in. At one time the dresses are as full as they are scanty at another. The changes are propitious to dressmakers and milliners and haberdashers, but not to anyone else, excepting so far as one fashion happens to be more becoming than another.

We have before now railed against the introduction of the crinoline, and the annoyances to which it led. Though it was said that it would be laid aside, we ventured to doubt the assertion, and presumed to say that it had taken too firm a hold upon the public for it to be easily discarded. The origin of the crinoline was singular enough. It was said to have originated at a time when the Empress of the French was expected to give birth to the Prince Imperial.

Is it not singular that a fashion so universally adopted by women of all ages and condition, married and single, should have had such an origin? Surely one would have predicted of it beforehand that it would have been rejected with disgust and scorn. Instead of which it has been welcomed, is universally adopted, and tenaciously retained, in spite of the remonstrances, jeers, sneers, and dislike which it has continually provoked, and notwithstanding the attempts made from time to time to lay it aside or bring it into disrepute. Our eyes have become so accustomed to it that, when we meet with any of those limp, straight-down figures which are the result of its disuse, we are startled and shocked, as if some of the "corps de ballet" were walking abroad in the noonday. We are disposed to exclaim against them as an infringement of the laws of decency. We are indeed strange mortals, to be so much the creatures of habit that, if our eyes are accustomed to one state of things we are intolerant of any other, without any particular regard to the fitness, and propriety, and decorum of that to which we have suffered ourselves to become habituated. In time we might get used to any costume, however short and scanty. It is a dangerous state of things, and we think that modern society shows that it is so.

The *Saturday Review* has, with powerful pen and caustic tongue, taken upon itself the unenviable office of *censor morum*. We had been longing to enter the lists against the prevalence of certain fashions which had crept into the best society, but we were restrained from doing so, partly from a hope that society itself would indignantly reject the attempt to introduce a laxity of dress which cannot fail to have a demoralizing effect upon the public mind, and partly from a fear of directing attention to the style which we consider to be so much to be reprehended. But those apprehensions have no longer any force. The attempt has been made, and has not been protested against, except by *Every Saturday*, which has also directed the public mind to certain peculiarities in the dress of the present day, which might almost be called scandals without any great straining of the meaning of the word. The article to which we refer was by no means exhaustive; but it is perhaps impossible that it should be so, as the freaks of unlicensed fancy which gave rise to the remarks are almost without limit.

It was but a year ago that complaints were loud against the amplitude of ladies' dresses. The extent of ground they covered was almost fabulous, and the consequent cost of a gown was a serious item of expenditure, and alarmed young men and old. The young feared an entanglement which might lead to matrimony, when a lady's dress was so costly and their means were not great; and their elders looked with apprehension upon a state of things which, if it should find its way into their homes, would paralyze all their energies and exhaust their resources. But now the complaint is that, while the dresses are plain, almost to indelicacy, in front, they have such immense trains that they actually interfere with the enjoyment of the public. A lady who walks in the Park with a long train trailing behind her in the dust and dirt, occupies so much space that no one dares to follow within three or four yards of her. Imagine, then, what the inconvenience must be in large assemblies within doors, where space is not illimitable, and where the trains are even longer than those for morning wear. The inconvenience has been felt to such a degree that it has given rise to a different kind of costume for those who care for walking exercise, and dislike equally to hold up their dress, and to suffer it to sweep the ground. Their costume consists of a petticoat, a short dress which shows the petticoat, and a kind of cloak or mantle to match. When this costume is worn, it has the effect of three tiers of dresses, and has a most peculiar look, though we do not doubt that it possesses great advantages.

In order to make the modern fashion of plaitless gowns applicable to all, it is found necessary to shorten the waists of the dresses; and as all persons are not made alike, and some are thin and others stout, modern ingenuity has hit upon an invention by which whatever is defective may be supplied. We have been assured that, in order that all may seem to possess a certain rotundity of form, it has been found advisable to invent something which shall supply what fashion requires. So now fictitious appearances are to be kept up, although they are, it is true, of a different and more objectionable kind. The principle, however, of supplementing nature is the same in all cases.

It is also further asserted that as everything, even modesty itself, is to be sacrificed to dress, and that as the sole object in life is the set and fashion of a gown, art has other inventions to supply other defects. There are the *seins-palpitants* and the ears, all made of gutta-percha. It seems incredible; but we again repeat that there is no humiliation to which some people will not submit that they may be of that exclusive number who call themselves the "fashionable world." Imagine a woman possessed of any modesty submitting to such indignities, consenting to go forth as an impostor; her form rounded by art; her bosom heaving, not with emotion; her delicate ear, pink like shell, and of exquisite form, purchased in the Boulevard. What an impostor! Who knows but what she may be painted too? for it is said that cosmetics are in favor by which false tints are given to the skin and to the hair.

Not long since it was the fashion to dye the hair red and gold, and make the skin white with paint, the cheeks pink with rouge, and the eyelids stained; but now this capricious goddess, whom fine ladies worship with such devotion, prefers dark hair and olive complexions, and the rage is now for brown washes as it used to be for white. The blue-black hair and dark skin of the gipsy have become the envy of the ladies of fashion, and they hope, by means of washes and dyes, to make themselves "beautiful forever."

These freaks of fancy make us burn with shame for our countrywomen. They savor too much of the *demi-monde*, and are suggestive of all that is coarse and sensual, and of those enticements and tricks which ought to be unknown amongst gentlewomen. A predilection for these false lights on the part of ladies of fashion, and their submissive subservience to their dressmakers, has introduced a habit of low dressing which ought to be protested against by all who have wives and children. It has become quite a habit with even young girls to have their gowns cut so low that they positively offend against decency. It is, however, very much the fashion for all ladies to wear their dresses too low—to be too *décolletée*, as the French term it.

Modesty is the greatest ornament a woman can have, and the demoralizing effect of the present style of dress is that it destroys that modesty. We have heard it said by some women, in excuse for themselves, that they dress in this objectionable manner in order to please their husbands. It sounds incredible; and if it be so, we can only say that husbands richly deserve whatever reprobation may be in store for them, if they are so ready to expose the persons of their wives to the public gaze. Men are very apt to be hard upon women who err, to pass severe judgments upon them, and to allow no *locus penitentiæ*. But if they are so foolish as to encourage them in immodest dressing, they should be the last persons to quarrel with them for following out their precepts to their natural conclusion.

If we were called upon to say what is the distinctive characteristic of the age in which we live, we should be inclined to designate it as an age of shams. Unreality creeps into everything. The gravest matters are tainted with it. Even in religion, where unrealities should find no place, there is contention about externals which are devoid of any real meaning. Bishops and clergy contend for pastoral staffs and vestments when they no longer have the things they symbolize. Language is made to conceal the truth, and exaggeration distorts it. Professions of friendship are hollow, and treachery undermines the closest ties. In the political world we hear it forever stated that parties are betrayed by their chiefs, and that principle is at a discount. And in the smaller details of life we find that, instead of the instincts of nature rebelling against anything that is unreal, there is an appetite for it; that shams are in favor, and that every one is attracted by them rather than otherwise.

In the matter now before us we find this to be especially the case. False hair, false color, false ears, etc. etc. etc., are used without compunction where they are considered to be needed. The consequence is that woman has become an imposture, and men have learned to fear that what they most admire may be but a successful art. Old women have long since done all in their power to repair the ravages of time. Wigs and fronts, teeth, paint, and rouge, have always been made use of by those who know not how to grow old. But they have not been able to deceive the world, which takes them at their real value, and can see behind the screen of unrealities to which they have fled for refuge from the print of years. We cannot resist quoting a passage from a well-known writer on this subject, in which she has described the appearance of an old woman who is not ashamed of and has no wish to hide her age. "See the plaited border, or the full ruche of the cap, white as snow, circling close round the face, as if jealous to preserve the oval that age has lost; the hair peeping from beneath, finer and more silken than ever, but white as that border, or grey as the shadow thrown by it; the complexion withered and faded, yet, being relieved, as nature has appointed it to be, by the still more faded tints of the hair, in a certain degree delicate and resh; the eyes with most of their former fire extinguished, still surrounded only with the chastened hues of age, brighter than anything else in the face; the face itself, lined with deep wrinkles, but not one that the painter would spare; the full handkerchief, or rich bustling laces scrupulously covering neck and throat, reminding us that the modesty of her youth has survived, though not its charms; some deep sober shawl or scarf which the French righly call *le drapeau de vieille femme*, carefully concealing the outline of the figure, though not its general feminine proportions—all brilliant contrasts, as all violent passions, banished from the picture, and replaced by a harmony which is worth them all."

The same writer, who has so admirably depicted an old woman whom every one must venerate and love, goes on to speak of the moral influence that such an one must have over the society in which she lives. Having gone through all the "progressive periods of life," having passed through its sunshine and its shade, she "now casts them all aside," and asserts her claim to our respect in the simple fact of her age. She knows that "to all who have eyes to see and hearts to feel, her silver locks are more precious than the most golden tresses money could purchase—her pale cheek more interesting than the finest bloom art could simulate—her modest coverings more attractive than the most wonderfully preserved remains of beauty she could exhibit—her whole venerable aspect of age more lovely than the very best imitation of youth she could possibly get up; who not only makes old age respectable and honorable, but even enviable, in the eyes of those who are still toiling in the heat and burden of the day." In quoting this passage almost at legth, we render, *en passant*, the best tribute we could pay to the right feeling and eloquent description of one who has written so truthfully and well on the art of dress. We wish, with all our hearts, that her words would sink deep into the minds of the young and old of our time. The old would teach a lesson to the young which they have great need to learn, and the young would know that the unspeakable charm of the picture which has been so admirably drawn lies in the fact that not even in the palmiest days of her youth and admiration did this old lady ever lay aside, or even lightly tamper with, that modesty and refinement which are in every sense the crowning graces of womanhood.

How different must be the influence of that meretricious style of dress of which the distinctive feature is unreality and imposture, and its chief merit successful simulation! How truly has it been remarked that it has a demoralizing effect! How can it be otherwise when women consent to indignities and to a system of imposture that they may, as they are assured and hope will be the case, make themselves more captivating? No one disfigures herself for the purpose of disfiguration. No one adopts a costume because it is ugly and may take away from her charms. However unbecoming a fashion may be, it is adopted not with any idea that it is so, but under the impression that it is quite the reverse. Dyes and cosmetics are used to heighten beauty or to conceal defects; and for the same purpose these novel contrivances have been brought into fashion. It is remarkable that while the crinoline was introduced to conceal a fact, so these more recent novelties make all who adopt them appear to be in the very condition which the crinoline was intended to conceal.

It is intelligible that elderly women, who are concious of the ravages of time, who know that they are no longer young, and that the bloom of youth has left their cheeks, upon which the lapse of years have stamped its indelible traces, should do all in their power to simulate that which they have outlived, especially when they consider what are called "the claims of society" to be of paramount importance, and care only for the world and its charms, and live only for society. But it is incredible that the young, who have sustained no loss, who have no ground of complaint against the cruel, iron grasp of time, should have recourse to expedients which are utterly inconsistent with their early years. The roundness of form, the graceful curves, the soft tints, which belong to youth are theirs in all their fulness. They have no need to use false lights, because they have no defects to conceal. Why, then, should they adopt a fashion which, however much it may assist their elders, cannot be of any service to them? What man in his senses would suffer himself to be attracted by a painted doll? If the object of dress is to clothe without disfiguring the form, and if marriage is the desideratum of all young ladies, it is, to say the least, unwise in them to mar their prospects by the adoption of a fashion which, however prevalent it may be, is not only unsuited to youth, but is suggestive of the tricks of the *demi-monde*, who have no scruple about hanging out false lights to entrap the unwary. We remember an instance of a young lady of considerable personal attractions, whose only fault had been a certain pallor, which, after all, though peculiar, was not actually unbecoming, but which had recently disappeared. She asked a friend upon whom she was calling to lend her a veil, which, when she returned it, was all covered with rouge and paint. It had been noticed that she had a beautiful bloom upon her cheeks, which had taken the place of her former pallor, and it was hoped by those who were kindly disposed towards her that the change was owing to renovated health rather than to art; but it turned out she was a mass of paint and rouge. Eyebrows and eyelids were darkened; paint and rouge were liberally used; and she had become nothing better than a painted doll. Her skin and complexion soon resented this treatment, and became so injured by the constant use of cosmetics, that it was no longer a matter of option, but became a necessity to her to use fictitious and meretricious arts. Her fixed brilliant coloring, dark eyebrows, and glittering eyes, became actually repulsive.

Some persons, who carefully watch over the education of young girls, resolutely set their faces against the wide field of literature which comes under the designation of novels. We have no intention of discussing the wisdom of a wholesale objection to a kind of reading which undoubtedly had its advantages, because it is a large question, and there are certainly many books which come under this class which are decidedly objectionable, and which would lay open to the youthful mind a state of things of which the less they know the better. But it is a remarkable fact that they who are so watchful and tenacious upon this point are quite indifferent upon a matter which is at least equally injurious. When a young girl "comes out" into society, the utmost care and consideration are paid to her appearance, avowedly for a particular object—that she may attract young men.

In order to accomplish this—to insure admiration, which the chaperons designate "her success"—no tricks are considered to be out of place. If she is pale, and it is unbecoming, recourse is had to the rouge-pot, which is judiciously used by the experienced hand of an anxious chaperon. If she is thin and spare, and her figure is not fully developed, the dressmaker is instructed to supply what nature has omitted, and by dint of pads to impart a roundness which does not exist. If she is the reverse, then the budding charms are to be exhibited, and low dressing is adopted. In short, the one idea is to make the most of a young girl's "points," and to hide her defects. She is introduced into society very much as horses are taken to fairs for sale. Her "points," her "paces," are carefully studied beforehand, and the chaperon takes the place and performs the part of the salesman. Her daughter's establishment in the world is the one all-absorbing idea, and men are valued according to their rent-roll. As dress is the means by which favorable impressions are first made, it plays a very prominent part in the game, and all the tricks and enticements of which dress is capable are adopted without any hesitation. We do not, of course, refer to those perfectly innocent embellishments which relate to the preference of one dress for another, or for one style for another. These are most legitimate and innocent. We refer to those impostures in dress by which things seem to be which are not, and the adoption of which is in itself a great indignity to the whole race of womankind. No one is bound to dress herself unbecomingly; but, on the contrary, is more than justified in making the best use of nature's gifts. Our protest is against the introduction of novelties by which women are taught to impose upon the world, which cannot fail to have a demoralizing influence over them, and which desecrate that modesty which is the best jewel a woman can wear.—*London Society.*

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REMOVAL.

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ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS A DAY

CENTURY TOBACCO,
IN TIN FOIL.

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Instead of a single Hundred Dollar Note in one paper, as we have done heretofore, we have concluded to vary the amount, but in all cases to allow the aggregate to be the same, viz:—

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS A DAY

On MONDAYS (One Paper.) we will place a HUNDRED DOLLAR NOTE in a paper of Century

On TUESDAYS (Two Papers.) we will place in each of TWO papers of Century a FIFTY DOLLAR NOTE.

On WEDNESDAYS (Five Papers.) we will place in each of FIVE papers of Century a TWENTY DOLLAR NOTE

On THURSDAYS (Ten Papers.) we will place in each of TEN papers of Century a TEN DOLLAR NOTE

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B. A. VAN SCHAICK,
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4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 2, 2½, 3, and 4 inch
CHOICE PANEL AND 1st COMMON, 16 feet long.
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 2, 2½, 3, and 4 inch
WHITE PINE, PANEL PATTERN PLANK,
LARGE AND SUPERIOR STOCK ON HAND,

1867.—BUILDING! BUILDING BUILDING!
LUMBER! LUMBER! LUMBER!
4-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.
5-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.
4-4 DELAWARE FLOORING.
5-4 DELAWARE FLOORING.
WHITE PINE FLOORING.
ASH FLOORING.
WALNUT FLOORING.
SPRUCE FLOORING.
STEP BOARDS,
RAIL PLANK.
PLASTERING LATH.

1867.—CEDAR AND CYPRESS SHINGLES.
LONG CEDAR SHINGLES.
SHORT CEDAR SHINGLES.
COOPER SHINGLES.
FINE ASSORTMENT FOR SALE LOW.
NO. 1 CEDAR LOGS AND POSTS.

1867.—LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS
LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!
RED CEDAR, WALNUT, AND PINE.

1867.—ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS
ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS,
SEASONED WALNUT.
DRY POPLAR, CHERRY, AND ASH.
OAK PLANK AND BOARDS.
MAHOGANY,
ROSEWOOD, AND WALNUT VENEERS.

1867.—CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.
CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.
SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS.

1867.—SPRUCE JOIST! SPRUCE JOIST!
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FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG.
SUPERIOR NORWAY SCANTLING.
MAULE, BROTHER & CO.,
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Always on hand, made of the Best Seasoned Lumber at low prices,
WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, BALUSTERS, AND NEWELS.
Newels, Balusters, Bracket and Wood Mouldings.
WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, BALUSTERS AND NEWELS.
Walnut and Ash Hand Railing, 3, 3½, and 4 inches.
BUTTERNUT, CHESNUT, and WALNUT MOULDINGS to order. 6 12

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LUMBER MERCHANT,
Successor to R. Clark, Jr.,
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Constantly on hand a large and varied assortment of Building Lumber. 5 24

SALE OF RAILROAD PROPERTY AND FRANCHISES.

Notice hereby given that by virtue of a decree of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, we will expose to sale at Public Auction,

AT THE PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE,

In the City of Philadelphia, State of Pennsylvania on the

15TH DAY OF OCTOBER,

A. D. 1867, at 12 o'clock, noon, of that day, all and singular the RAILROADS AND RAILWAYS, LANDS, TRACKS, LINES, RAILS, CROSSTIES, CHAIRS, SPIKES, FROGS, SWITCHES, and other IRON, BRIDGES, WAYS and RIGHTS OF WAY, MATERIALS, HOUSES, BUILDINGS, SHOPS, PIERS, WHARVES, ERECTIONS, FENCES, WALLS, FIXTURES, DEPOTS, RIGHTS AND INTERESTS, and all and every other property and estate, real, personal, and mixed, of, belonging or appertaining to the RENO OIL CREEK AND PITHOLE RAILWAY COMPANY, and all the corporate rights, franchises, and privileges of, or belonging to the said Company, together with all and singular the Locomotives and other Engines, Tenders, Cars, Machinery, Tools, Materials, and Implements, as well as materials for constructing, repairing, replaining, using and operating said Railroad and Railway. All of which said property is situate in Venango County, in the State of Pennsylvania, and being the same property, rights, privileges, and franchises which said Company, by indenture of mortgage, dated the 2nd day of May, A. D. 1866, and duly recorded in the office of the Recorder of Deeds of Venango County aforesaid, in Mortgage Book No. 2, page 545, etc., on the 4th day of June, A. D. 1866, granted and conveyed to the undersigned John S. Sauzade, in trust, to secure certain bonds therein mentioned.

And which the said Company by indenture of mortgage, dated April 3, 1866, and duly recorded in the office of said Recorder of Deeds of Venango County, aforesaid, in Mortgage Book No. 2, page 474, etc., on the 9th day of April, A. D. 1866, granted and conveyed to Morris K. Jessup, and the undersigned William J. Barr, in trust to secure certain debts therein mentioned. This sale will be made under, and in pursuance of a decree entered by the said Supreme Court of the State of Pennsylvania, on the 3d day of July, A. D. 1867, in a cause pending in equity in said court, upon a bill filed by the said John S. Sauzade, Trustee, against the said Company, and the said Morris K. Jessup and William J. Barr, defendants, praying, inter alia, for a decree of sale of the said mortgaged premises. The terms and conditions of sale will be as follows:—

First. The mortgaged premises will be sold in one parcel, and will be struck off to the highest and best bidder for cash.

Second. Five per cent. of the purchase money shall be paid to the undersigned at the time of the sale by the purchaser, and he must also sign the terms and conditions of sale, otherwise, the said premises will be immediately resold.

Third. The balance of the purchase money shall be paid to the undersigned, at the Banking House of Drexel & Co., No. 34 S. Third street, Philadelphia, within thirty days from and after the day of sale.

WILLIAM J. BARR, Trustee
JOHN S. SAUZADE, Trustee.
PHILADELPHIA, July 5, 1867.
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers. 7 9tu13m

FINANCIAL.

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OF
JAY COOKE & CO.
112 and 114 So. THIRD ST. PHILAD'A.
Dealers in all Government Securities,
OLD 5-20s WANTED
IN EXCHANGE FOR NEW.
A LIBERAL DIFFERENCE ALLOWED.
Compound Interest Notes Wanted,
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CAPITAL..........$1,000,000
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Nathan Hilles,	Osgood Welsh,
Benj. Rowland, Jr.,	Frederick A. Hoyt,
Samuel A. Bispham,	Wm. H. Rhawn.
Edward B. Orne,	

WM. H. RHAWN, President,
Late Cashier of the Central National Bank
JOS. P. MUMFORD Cashier,
5 1 *Late of the Philadelphia National Bank*

7 3-10s,
ALL SERIES,
CONVERTED INTO
FIVE-TWENTIES.
BONDS DELIVERED IMMEDIATELY.
DE HAVEN & BROTHER
10 2 rp NO. 40 S. THIRD STREET.

U. S. SECURITIES
A SPECIALTY.
SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 16 S THIRD ST., PHILADELPHIA. | NO. 3 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK
Orders for Stocks and Gold executed in Philadelphia and New York. 1 1§

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

1867. FALL. 1867
JUST RECEIVED, NEW STYLES
FANCY CASSIMERES
AND COATINGS.
In addition to our unusually large line of goods adapted to
MEN'S AND BOYS' WEAR.
MORRIS, CLOTHIER & LEWIS,
CLOTH JOBBERS,
8 24 6m NOS. 19 AND 21 S. FOURTH ST.

CLOAKINGS.

We are now prepared to offer to the Trade a full assortment of
CLOAKINGS,
Containing the newest and choicest styles, many of which are confined to ourselves.
MORRIS, CLOTHIER & LEWIS,
CLOTH JOBBERS,
8 24 6m NOS. 19 AND 21 S. FOURTH ST.

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, ETC.

STANDBRIDGE, BARR & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN
FOREIGN AND AMERICAN HARDWARE,
NO. 1321 MARKET STREET,
Offer for sale a large stock of
Hardware and Cutlery,
TOGETHER WITH
1000 KEGS NAILS
AT REDUCED PRICES. [8 7 thstu

CUTLERY.
A fine assortment of POCKET and TABLE CUTLERY, RAZORS, RAZOR STROPS, LADIES' SCISSORS, PAPER AND TAILORS' SHEARS, ETC.
L. V. HELMOLD'S
Cutlery Store, No. 135 South TENTH Street,
11 Three doors above Walnut.

FITLER, WEAVER & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Manilla and Tarred Cordage, Cords Twines Etc.
No. 23 North WATER Street, and No. 22 North DELAWARE Avenue.
PHILADELPHIA.
EDWIN H. FITLER, MICHAEL WEAVER
CONRAD F. CLOTHIER. 2 14

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.,
Diamond Dealers and Jewellers,
NO. 802 CHESNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA
Would invite the attention of purchasers to their large and handsome assortment of
DIAMONDS,
WATCHES,
JEWELRY,
SILVER-WARE,
ETC. ETC
ICE PITCHERS in great variety.
A large assortment of small STUDS, for eyelet holes, just received.
WATCHES repaired in the best manner, and guaranteed. 5 14p

WATCHES, JEWELRY.
W. W. CASSIDY
NO. 12 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
Offers an entirely new and most carefully selected stock of
AMERICAN AND GENEVA WATCHES,
JEWELRY,
SILVER-WARE, AND FANCY ARTICLES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, suitable
FOR BRIDAL OR HOLIDAY PRESENTS
An examination will show my stock to be unsurpassed in quality and cheapness.
Particular attention paid to repairing. 8 16

C. RUSSELL & CO.,
No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
Have just received from Europe an invoice of NOVELTIES, consisting of ANIMALS' HEADS, for halls and dining-rooms; HAT-RACKS of Boar's tusks, and some very curious CLOCKS, of Chamois and Elk horns.
The above is the first invoice of these goods in the country, and are offered at very low prices. 5 28

HENRY HARPER,
No. 520 Arch Street,
MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN
WATCHES,
FINE JEWELRY,
SILVER-PLATED WARE, AND
8 1 SOLID SILVER-WARE.

AMERICAN WATCHES,
The best in the world, sold at Factory Prices,
BY
C. & A. PEQUIGNOT,
MANUFACTURERS OF WATCH CASES,
No. 13 South SIXTH Street.
8 3 *Manufactory, No. 22 S. FIFTH Street.*

EXCURSIONS.

FARE TO WILMINGTON, 15 cents; Chester or Hook, 10 cents.
On and after MONDAY, July 8, the steamer ARIEL will leave CHESNUT Street wharf at 9·45 A. M. and 3·45 P. M. Returning, leaves Wilmington at 6·45 A. M. and 12·45 P. M.
Fare to Wilmington, 15 cents; excursion tickets, cents. Fare to Chester or Hook, 10 cents. 9 3 1m

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO WILmington, Del.—On and after TUESDAY, September 10, the steamer ELIZA HANCOX will leave second wharf above Arch Street daily at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. Returning, leave MARKET Street Wharf, Wilmington, at 7 A. M. and 1 P. M.
Fare for the round trip..........50 cents
Single ticket..........30 cents
Chester and Marcus Hook..........20 cents
For further particulars, apply on board.
7 22tf L. W. BURNS, Captain.

WANTS.

WANTED,
AGENTS IN EVERY CITY AND TOWN
IN
Pennsylvania and Southern New Jersey
FOR THE
BROOKLYN
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW YORK
Also, a few good SOLICITORS for Philadelphia.
Call or address
E. B. COLTON,
GENERAL AGENT
2 23 NO. 637 CHESNUT STREET.

BOOK AGENTS IN LUCK AT LAST.

The crisis is passed. The hour has come to lift the veil of secrecy which has hitherto enveloped the inner history of the great civil war, and this is done by offering to the public General L. C. Baker's
"HISTORY OF THE SECRET SERVICE."
For thrilling interest this book transcends all the romances of a thousand years, and conclusively proves that "truth is stranger than fiction."
Agents are clearing from $200 to $300 per month, which we can prove to any doubting applicant. A few more can obtain agencies in territory yet unoccupied. Address
P. GARRETT & CO.,
NO. 702 CHESNUT STREET,
7 21 PHILADELPHIA.

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED would call attention of the public to his NEW GOLDEN EAGLE FURNACE.
This is an entirely new heater. It is so constructed as to at once commend itself to general favor, being a combination of wrought and cast iron. It is very simple in its construction, and is perfectly air-tight; self-cleaning, having no pipes or drums to be taken out and cleaned. It is so arranged with upright flues as to produce a larger amount of heat from the same weight of coal than any furnace now in use. The hygrometric condition of the air as produced by my new arrangement of evaporation will at once demonstrate that it is the only Hot Air Furnace that will produce a perfectly healthy atmosphere.
Those in want of a complete Heating Apparatus would do well to call and examine the Golden Eagle.
CHARLES WILLIAMS,
Nos. 1132 and 1134 MARKET Street,
Philadelphia.
A large assortment of Cooking Ranges, Fire-Board Stoves, Low Down Grates, Ventilators, etc., always on hand.
N. B.—Jobbing of all kinds promptly done. 5 10

THOMPSON'S LONDON KITCHENER, OR EUROPEAN RANGE, for Families, Hotels, or Public Institutions, in TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also, Philadelphia Ranges, Hot-Air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Lowdown Grates, Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Stewhole Plates, Boilers, Cooking Stoves, etc., wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers. SHARPE & THOMSON,
5 27 stuthm No. 209 N. SECOND Street.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES

C. L. MAISER.
MANUFACTURER OF
FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES.
LOCKSMITH, BELL-HANGER, AND DEALER IN BUILDING HARDWARE,
6 5 NO. 434 RACE STREET.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF FIRE and Burglar-proof SAFES on hand, with inside doors, Dwelling-house Safes, free from dampness. Prices low. C. HASSENFORDER,
6 5 No. 422 VINE Street.

COAL.

B. MIDDLETON & CO., DEALERS IN HARLEIGH LEHIGH and EAGLE VEIN COAL. Kept dry under cover. Prepared expressly for family use. Yard, No. 1225 WASHINGTON Avenue. Office, No. 514 WALNUT Street. 7 2

THE BATTLE OF LIFE.

BY HON. LEONARD MYERS.

A sigh steals down the smiling valley—a gentle sigh of breezes, wafting happiness over the face of nature, and at the sound, from out their beds of earth myriads of things of beauty wake into existence; meadow and plain and hill-side glisten in fairest verdure—flowers fling their fragrance on the gale—stately trees wave their foliage to the passing wind—while streams beneath dance onward to the ocean—and the dream-like hum that fills the air and swells in chorus to the arch of heaven tells of the blooming Spring—of the transcendent pleasures of Life.

What a glorious earth has man for a habitation! what scenes surround him to ennoble the soul—what examples to elevate and incite the mind to strive for the goal of Happiness! That goal, alas! how distant and hard to reach; thorns hedge the road the aspiring one would tread, and weeds spring rank and choking in the pathway, or often, when the seeming height is won, the eminence fades to a common level, and Happiness is as distant as ever! But the soul must toil, though success is but a vision—the mind must work, although its labors be fruitless; for there is a Higher power controlling the actions of man—guiding his impulses and passions, and girding him for the conflict around him and within him—the struggle that is ceaselessly waging—the Battle of Life!

How sweet is Fame! Even now, upon men's tongues there dwells some name whose every syllable is a charm, thrilling to adoration. Here, a patriot spirit, whose fires have smouldered long beneath wrong and malice, rises superior to ills, and grasps—almost the consummation of his wishes; there, a warrior from the laurelled field receives the homage of a grateful people; or some philosopher, with potent wand, discloses to a wondering world a new discovery in Science. They stand aloft upon the pinnacle of Fortune, and eager crowds beneath echo their praises or envy their success; and upward still they gaze, blind to the rugged crags that lie between—blind to the slippery height they covet—blind to the thousands round them on the same great plain, breathless and bleeding from their vain attempts to climb the dazzling steep—or happy in an humbler sphere.

Ah! had they seen that lofty mind on the chill yesterday of Adversity, with naught but obstacles before him; who knew that Country was upon men's lips only as a substitute for self, and yet heard his own efforts slandered as false and recreant, and whose high purposes had bent before the storm only to rise unbroken—they would not undergo the patriot's trials, even for his rewards. The soldier's hardships in the camp, with night's cold shadows closing round him, and no pillow for his head save the still colder earth; or 'mid the battle's carnage, or on the ensanguined field, strewn alike with friends and foes, would look not half so pleasant to their eyes as that exulting warrior; or had they watched the student through long years of vain research, poring o'er musty tomes till the stars paled before the light of day, with fevered brow and aching heart, filled with strong hopes that time still dashed to earth—though Time at last was destined to fulfill; the marvels wrought thus dearly, thus hardly given to the world, the car with wings of fire, the thought, borne as on the lightning's shaft, the shadow that no longer vanishes, when won at such a cost, would lose their value, and the philosopher stand unenvied though preëminent.

Men judge too oft by outward show, the glitter hides the dross which lies beneath, the peasant would seek happiness in palaces, the rich, perchance, see pleasures 'mid the poor; all err, all causelessly despond, for place nor circumstance alone can make life happy; there is no lake with breast by winds unruffled, no sea by billows always unconvulsed—even so is it with man. How many noble minds are crushed beneath adversity, and pulses that erewhile warmed with a kindred glow to kindred energies, throb now to sorrow and bereavement! How many hearts that loved—loved, oh! how fondly!—are doomed, alas! to live, and live alone? How many breathing beings toil and travail on to gain wherewith they may drag out existence—how many lots that look the brightest are fraught with bitterest woe!

And still the strife goes on, still the throng heaves and swells tumultuously, as waves that surge against the rocks which bind them, and one unceasing current flows turbulently onward, bearing with it the joys and sorrows, the hopes and passions of a world—onward ever, to the trackless ocean of Eternity.

But fields are green and flowers are fair—there is no warfare on the hills, nor in the groves, nor on the plains; the elements break in fearful grandeur above; the seasons come and go—yet sunshine follows storms as day the night, and winter yields to spring. No murmur is heard, save that which trembles through the air, of rippling streams and stirring leaves, and songs of sweetest music; and the works of Nature stand forth in majestic harmony, unmoved by the strivings around them, regardless alike of the fears and longings, the griefs and tumults raging in the breasts of men—serene and placid, despite the contest, and at Peace, through amid the throes of The Battle of Life.

A Conversation with Hon. E. B. Washburn.

From the Boston Commonwealth.

It was the pleasure of several of the personal and political friends of Hon. E. B. Washburn, of Illinois, to meet him in social intercourse, the last week, in this city. Mr. Washburn has lately returned from Europe, whither he went prior to the late special session of Congress to recruit his health, which had become considerably impaired. He represented himself as now in very good physical condition, and that his journey had been one of great satisfaction to himself.

Mr. Washburn, as is generally well known, has lately been in Washington, and of course continued his intimate association with General Grant, whose abilities, it is understood by the country, he was the first to discern, while he was foremost and earliest in securing for him proper rank and position in the national army, and since the war has been his "nearest friend," if that term may be allowed in connection with so self-reliant a personage as the General. We violate no confidence, we think, in mentioning Mr. Washburn's estimate of his *protege* at the present time.

Mr. Washburn regards General Grant as wholly in sympathy with Congress, and its plan of reconstruction. To the particular inquiry of one of our Senators, Mr. Washburn replied that he considered him not only in favor of thorough reconstruction, as the advanced men understand it, but in favor of standing by the blacks in all their civil, social, and political rights, as conferred by the Reconstruction Acts. He was in constant consultation with Secretary Stanton, Mr. Washburn affirms, in regard to the lately impending change in the Cabinet, receiving notice from Stanton, just before he went out, that his dismissal would soon take place, and was urged by him to accept the place. "Not only was this the case," said Mr. Washburn, "but I know that the letters from Grant to both the President and the Secretary were written by Grant himself, upon consultation with and in full knowledge of Mr. Stanton." Mr. Washburn further remarked that he should have deemed it a criminal negligence in General Grant not to have accepted the place under the circumstances; and that it is now his duty to remain until the meeting of Congress, even though the President may want to get rid of him.

General Grant, Mr. Washburn further represented, was filled with as great apprehension for the safety of the country as any man could be. He had remarked that, when in the war, he was comparatively easy about the result; he knew what was to be the end, and made his preparations accordingly. But now he was filled with alarm; he could not foretell what would transpire from day to day, and such anxiety he had never before had. So urgent had he been that Congress should do its full duty at the late session, that he personally entreated Senators to retain the power to dismiss the District Commanders which the House had granted, fearing what has since transpired. (This statement in regard to Grant was corroborated by both our Senators, Mr. Washburn adding that Trumbull and Sherman alike were deaf to the appeals of the General.)

General Grant, further remarked Mr. Washburn, was not an indifferent or careless observer of passing events. He was an intelligent, reading man. He consulted the leading journals, and noted carefully the criticisms upon his movements. When his letters see the light—as they would surely when Congress met, if not before—they would be found as loyal, as true to the demands of the times, as any could ask. He did not know that Grant would be retained in the Cabinet ten days longer, but whether or not, the country could rest assured that he was with it, and that it would, sooner or later, recognize in him a fast and valued friend.

As the final remark of this conversation, Mr. Washburn said that the confidence reposed in General Grant was not misplaced; and that all loyal men could stand up for him without hesitancy, or the shadow of a doubt.

The great interest felt at the present time in the political situation at Washington renders these views of Mr. Washburn, the confidential friend of General Grant, of the highest value, and as such we unreservedly print them.

The New Blackfriars Bridge across the Thames.

The East River bridge enterprise gives additional interest to the following account of the new Blackfriars Bridge over the Thames, which we copy from the London *Times*:—

"As the works connected with Blackfriars Bridge slowly advance, it is found that the very causes which hastened the decay of the old structure are precisely those which are hindering the completion of the new. It was the gradual alteration in the depth of the bed of the river which destroyed the old bridge. The rush on its centre and southern piers was too much for the weak foundation which upheld them, and though the structure did stand more than a century, nearly half this period was passed in sinking slowly, but surely, into a state of hopeless dilapidation and decay. In spite of all the expensive remedies applied, nothing could restore it, and, in fact, it was allowed to stand long after it was dangerous for public traffic.

"To understand the way in which these piers are built, and, indeed, most bridge piers are built nowadays, may not be uninteresting. In almost every sort of great engineering, architectural or nautical undertaking, wood has given place to iron. Wooden coffer-dams for piers of bridges would be as much out of place now as wooden sailing ships or mail boats. Wrought-iron caissons for this purpose of bridge building are a purely English invention, though the name is French. The piers of New Blackfriars Bridge are each one hundred and ten feet long by twenty-two feet wide. Instead of building these by the slow, and therefore expensive, method of damming out the river by a coffer-dam of piles, they are constructed by means of wrought-iron caissons, six caissons being required for each pier. These caissons are simply square wrought-iron tubes, open at both ends, and strengthened inside with iron girders to resist the pressure of the water. They are sunk on end in a row exactly the length of the pier and on the spot where the pier is to be built. There are valves in them which allow the tide water to enter and leave freely as it falls and rises, and so in a few days the great weight of the caisson all resting on its lower edge sinks it deep into all the river mud, generally down to the water's surface, where it will go no further.

"Another rim or tube of wrought iron is then bolted on to the top of the caisson, and the girders round the inside of this weighted with iron ballast to the amount of about one hundred tons, and this generally takes it some ten feet or twelve feet deeper. At all events, as long as the caisson continues to sink, other rims are bolted to it, and other weights added till it will go no further. In this state it is generally suffered to remain a week or so, when the last weights which the iron will bear are added, and this final test generally sinks it a few inches deeper. All then is secure, for by that time the end of the tube is as deep as it will go into the London clay, and far below the bed of the river. What has to be done then is very simple. The water is pumped out of the tube by a steam-pump in a few hours, and its lower end being perfectly sealed by its penetration into the soil, keeps it perfectly dry. The mud and ooze which it has enclosed are dredged out down to the clay, and when this is reached and levelled the work of building the foundation is commenced some fifty feet below the surface of the Thames, but still in open daylight and in a perfectly dry and safe chamber.

"The foundations are laid in the hardest brick, set in concrete, and thus built, the piers are solid from end to end up to within six feet of dead low water. Here the massive courses of granite commence in huge blocks weighing from twelve to fifteen tons each, and these are continued up to the height from which the ironwork of the arches springs.

"The caissons have been weighted to the utmost they will bear with safety, and the sinking goes on, but in such an uncertain and erratic manner as clearly shows the rotten and unsafe nature of the soil through which they are passing. Thus, for days they may remain immovable, or only sink an inch or so, while very recently they went down thirteen inches in a single night. Of course, until they have taken their bearings, as it is called, and will go no further, nothing can be done, for to pump the caisson out with its lower end still insecure would be only inviting such a rush of water beneath it as would again double the labor to be gone through to clear it.

"Notwithstanding the depth of water in the caisson, the divers, to the number of five, are daily at work in it, dredging out the interior of the tube, and sending immense quantities of soil to the surface. Their reports all tend to show that the bottom of the tube is very near the clay, and that a few feet more of penetration will make its lower end perfectly water-tight. In the meantime other portions of the works are carried on with all the speed that is possible.

"While removing one of the Surrey piers two foundation stones of black slate were brought to light. One of them is evidently a stone that was laid with all pomp and ceremonial, while the other and smaller one found near it was as evidently stowed away on the same day, but prior to the ceremonial, by some master workman, who took advantage of his opportunity to hand down his name to posterity. The clear cut inscription on the first says:—

"'On the 23d day of June, 1761, in the first year of the reign of King George III, the first stone of this the first pier was laid by Sir Robert Ladbroke, Knt., and president of the honorable committee for carrying this bridge into execution. Robert Myine, architect; Joseph Dixon, mason.'

"The second stone says:—

"'On the 23d day of June, 1761, in the first year of the reign of King George III, the first stone of this pier was laid by Joseph Dixon, master mason to this bridge.'

"It is more than probable that the last mentioned stone was really that which was first laid."

Roman Antiquities.

While making excavations in the Roman cemetery at Lillebourn, in France, M. l'Abbe Cochet found twelve or fifteen sepulchres, in which were forty-five glass and earthen vases. In the same locality M. Cochet also discovered a green glass cup, which presents a bas-relief of a combat of gladiators. The names of the celebrities of the public games were inscribed upon the borders of the cup. This rare curiosity was broken, so that there could be recognized only the names of Petrahes and Prodes, notorious gladiators of the time of Nero, whose names have been found written upon the walls of Pompeii. Goblets of this kind may be seen in the museum at Vienna, Austria, and have been found in Savoy, in Berry, and in Kent, England.

An English paper says:—"The excavation of the ancient Roman city of Uriconium, near Shrewsbury, has been carried on at the north angle of what is known to archæologists as 'the enameller's workshop;' and the opinion formed some time ago, that this portion of the buildings was used by the Romans for the purpose indicated by the name bestowed upon it, is strongly confirmed by the exploration of the last few weeks. A large number of miscellaneous articles have been turned up by the workmen, among which were fragments of Samian ware which, when put together, formed a pair of bowls of handsome appearance. About a dozen coins of various value and different dates were also found, together with hair pins, rings made of amber and of iron, fragments of engraved glass, etc. These have been added to the store of Wroxeter antiquities in the museum at Shrewsbury."

—Dr. Nathan Durfee, of Fall River, Mass., has presented the Congregational Church at Assonet with a $3000 organ, formerly in Music Hall, at Fall River.

RAILROAD LINES.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD

SUMMER TIME, TAKING EFFECT JUNE 2, 1867.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the cars of the Market Street Passenger Railway. Those of the Chesnut and Walnut Streets Railway run within one square of it.

On Sundays—The Market Street cars leave Front and Market Streets thirty-five minutes before the departure of each train.

Sleeping Car Tickets can be had on application at the Ticket office, N. W. cor. Ninth and Chesnut streets.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the Depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 1 South Eleventh street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Mail Train	8·00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1	10·00 A. M.
Fast Line and Erie Express	12·10 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 2	1·00 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2·30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4·00 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5·30 P. M.
Western Accommodation Train	5·40 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	7·30 P. M.
Erie Mail	7·30 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 3	9·00 P. M.
Philadelphia Express	11·15 P. M.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Saturday.

Philadelphia Express leaves daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For full particulars as to fare and accommodations, apply to FRANCIS FUNK, Agent, No. 137 DOCK Street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Cincinnati Express	1·15 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	7·10 A. M.
Erie Mail	7·10 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1	8·20 A. M.
Parkesburg Train	9·20 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12·40 P. M.
Fast Line and Erie Express	1·10 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 2	4·10 P. M.
Day Express	6·20 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 3	7·00 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9·50 P. M.

For further information apply to

JOHN C. ALLEN, Ticket Agent,
No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

1867.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN

and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Company's Lines, from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places, from WALNUT Street Wharf, will leave as follows, viz.:— FARE.

At 6 A. M., via Camden and Amboy, Accom........ $2 25

At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City, Express Mail........ 3 00

At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy, Express........ 3 00

At 5 P. M., via Camden and Amboy, Accommodation and Emigrant........ {1st class, 2 25; 2d class, 1 30}

At 8 A. M., 2, 5 and 6 P. M., for Mount Holly, Ewansville, Pemberton, Birmingham, and Vincentown.

At 5 A. M. and 2 P. M. for Freehold.

At 5, 8 and 10 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M., for Trenton.

At 5, 8 and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, and 11·30 P. M., for Bordentown, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.

At 5 and 10 A. M. 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, and 11·30 P. M., for Florence.

At 5 and 10 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, and 11·30 P. M., for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, and Palmyra.

At 5 and 10 A. M., 1, 4, 6, and 11·30 P. M., for Fish House.

The 1 and 11·30 P. M. Lines leave from Market Street Ferry, upper side.

LINES FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT

Will leave as follows:—

At 11 A. M., 4·30 P. M., and 12 P. M. (night), via Kensington and Jersey City, New York Express Lines. Fare, $3.

At 8, 10·15 and 11 A. M., 2·30, 3·30, 4·30, 5, and 12 P. M., for Trenton and Bristol.

At 8 and 10·15 A. M., 2·30, 5, and 12 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 8 and 10·15 A. M., 2·30, 4·30, 5, and 12 P. M., for Schencks.

At 10·15 A. M., 2·30 and 5 P. M., for Eddington.

At 7·30 and 10·15 A. M., 2·30, 4, 5, 6, and 12 P. M., for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 8 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES,

From Kensington Depot.

At 8 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Canandaigua, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, etc. etc.

At 8 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc.

The 3·30 P. M. Line connects direct with the Train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate Stations.

Lines from West Philadelphia Depot, via Connecting Railway, will leave as follows:—

At 1·30 A. M., and 1·30 and 6·30 P. M. Washington and New York Express Lines, via Jersey City, Fare, $3 25.

The 1·30 A. M. and 6·30 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.

July 15, 1867. WM. H. GATZMER, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—

SUMMER TIME TABLE.

Through and direct route between Philadelphia, Baltimore, Harrisburg, Williamsport, and the Great Oil Region of Pennsylvania.

ELEGANT SLEEPING CARS on all Night Trains.

On and after MONDAY, April 29, 1867, the trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows:—

WESTWARD.

Mail Train	leaves Philadelphia	7·00 P. M.
" "	leaves Williamsport	4·30 A. M.
" "	arrives at Erie	4·08 P. M.
Erie Express	leaves Philadelphia	12·00 noon.
" "	leaves Williamsport	8·45 P. M.
" "	arrives at Erie	10·00 A. M.
Elmira Mail	leaves Philadelphia	8·00 A. M.
" "	leaves Williamsport	6·45 P. M.
" "	arrives at Lock Haven	8·10 P. M.

EASTWARD.

Mail Train	leaves Erie	10·25 A. M.
" "	leaves Williamsport	10·10 P. M.
" "	arrives at Philadelphia	7·00 A. M.
Erie Express	leaves Erie	5·00 P. M.
" "	leaves Williamsport	4·25 A. M.
" "	arrives at Philadelphia	1·00 P. M.
Elmira Mail	leaves Lock Haven	7·15 A. M.
" "	leaves Williamsport	8·35 A. M.
" "	arrives at Philadelphia	5·40 P. M.

Mail and Express connect with all trains on Warren and Franklin Railway. Passengers leaving Philadelphia at 12·00 M. arrive at Irvineton at 6·40 A. M. and Oil City at 9·50 A. M.

Leaving Philadelphia at 7·00 P. M., arrive at Oil City at 4·35 P. M.

All trains on Warren and Franklin Railway make close connections at Oil City with trains for Franklin and Petroleum Centre. Baggage checked through.

ALFRED L. TYLER,
1 1 General Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE.

On and after Wednesday, May 1, 1867.

FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 9·05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3¼, 3½, 4, 5, 5¾, 6·10, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8·20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4¾, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8·20 Down Train and 3¼ and 5¾ Up Trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9¼ A. M., 2, 7, 10¾ P. M.

Leave Germantown 8¼ A. M., 1, 6, 9¾ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3½, 5¾, 7, 9 and 11 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill 7·10, 8, 9·40, and 11·40 A. M., 1·40, 3·40, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40, and 10·40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9¼ A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill 7·50 A. M., 12·40, 5·40, and 9·25 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5½, 6¼, 8·05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Norristown 5·40, 7, 7·50, 9, and 11 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 6¼, and 8½ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2·30 and 7·15 P. M.

Leave Norristown 7 A. M., 5·30 and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5½, 6¼, 8·05, 9½, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Manayunk 6·10, 7½, 8·20, 9½, and 11½ A. M., 2, 3½, 5, 6¾, 9, and 10½ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½ and 7¼ P. M.

Leave Manayunk 7½ A. M., 6 and 9½ P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent,
3 Depot, NINTH and GREEN Streets.

FOR CAPE MAY BY RAILROAD, FROM

foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry).

Commencing TUESDAY, September 3, 1867.

4·00 P.M. Cape May, Passenger.

RETURNING TRAINS LEAVE CAPE ISLAND.

9.00 A. M. Morning Mail.

The SUNDAY MAIL and PASSENGER TRAIN leaves Philadelphia at 7·00 A. M., returning leaves Cape Island at 5·00 P. M.

Commutation tickets, good for ONE, THREE, or TWELVE months, can be procured at the Office of the Company, Camden, N. J.

Through tickets can be procured at No. 828 Chesnut street (under the Continental Hotel). Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have their baggage checked at their residences.

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD LINES,

from foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry).

Commencing TUESDAY, September 17, 1867.

For Bridgeton, Salem, Vineland, Millville, and intermediate stations, 8·00 A. M.

Mail, 3·30 P. M. Passenger.

Cape May 3·30 P. M.

West Jersey Freight Train leaves Camden at 12 M. (noon.)

Freight will be received at Second Covered Wharf below Walnut street, from 7·00 A. M. until 5·00 P. M. Freight received before 9·00 A. M. will go forward the same day.

Freight Delivery, No. 228 S. DELAWARE Avenue.
7 2 WILLIAM J. SEWELL, Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD

GREAT TRUNK LINE

FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND, AND WYOMING VALLEYS, THE NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, May 6, 1867,

Leaving the Company's Depot, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7·30 A. M., for Reading and intermediate Stations. Returning, leaves Reading at 6·30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·10 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8·15 A. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Allentown, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc. etc.

This train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc., at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsburg, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central Cumberland Valley and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS

Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M., for Reading Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION

Leaves Pottstown at 6·20 A. M., stopping at intermediate Stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 8·40 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4·30 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6·45 P. M.

READING ACCOMMODATION

Leaves Reading at 7·30 A. M., stopping at all way stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 10·15 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5·00 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7·45 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M., and Pottsville at 8·45 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1·00 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2·10 P. M., Pottsville at 2·45 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 6·45 P. M.

HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION

Leaves Reading at 7·15 A. M., and Harrisburg at 4·10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6·30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·10 P. M.

Market train, with passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12·45 noon for Pottsville and all way stations. Leaves Pottsville at 7·00 A. M. for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8·00 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3·15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8·00 A. M., returning from Reading at 4·25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7·30 A. M., and 5·00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Downingtown at 6·10 A. M. and 1·00 P. M.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST

Leaves New York at 9 A. M., and 5 and 8 P. M., passing Reading at 1·00 A. M. and 1·50 and 10·06 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning, express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of the Pennsylvania express from Pittsburg, at 3 and 8·45 A. M. and 9 P. M., passing Reading at 4·49 and 10·30 A. M., and 4·20 and 11·15 P. M., and arriving in New York at 10·10 A. M. and 4·40 and 5·20 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg, without change.

A mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 2·10 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 7 and 11·30 A. M., and 7·15 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 7·35 A. M. and 1·40 and 4·15 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD

Trains leave Auburn at 7·50 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and 1·50 P. M. for Pinegrove and Tremont; returning from Harrisburg at 3·20 P. M., and from Tremont at 7·35 A. M. and 5·25 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canada.

Excursion tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for one day only, are sold by Morning Accommodation, Market train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation trains, at reduced rates. Excursion tickets to Philadelphia, good only for one day, are sold at Reading and intermediate stations, by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation trains, at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. BRADFORD, Treasurer, No. 227 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. NICOLLS, General Superintendent, Reading:—

COMMUTATION TICKETS

At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS,

Good for 2000 miles between all points, $52·50 each for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS,

For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN

Residing on the line of the road will be furnished cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS

From Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fare, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

FREIGHT.

Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's Freight Depot, BROAD and WILLOW Streets.

FREIGHT TRAINS

Leave Philadelphia daily at 5·30 A. M., 12·45 noon and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points forward.

MAILS

Close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2·15 P. M. 4 5

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—

THE MIDDLE ROUTE.—Shortest and most direct route to Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazelton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Mount Carmel, and all points in the Lehigh, Mahanoy, and Wyoming coal regions.

Passenger Depot in Philadelphia, N. W. corner of BERKS and AMERICAN Streets.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

NINE DAILY TRAINS.

On and after WEDNESDAY, May 8, 1867, Passenger trains leave the New Depot, corner Berks and American streets, daily (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

At 7·45 A. M.—Morning Express for Bethlehem and Principal Stations on North Pennsylvania Railroad, connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley Railroad for Allentown, Catasauqua, Slatington, Mauch Chunk, Weatherly, Jeansville, Hazelton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Kingston, Pittston, and all points in Lehigh and Wyoming valleys; also, in connection with Lehigh and Mahanoy Railroad, for Mahanoy City, and with Catawissa Railroad, for Rupert, Danville, Milton, and Williamsport. Arrive at Mauch Chunk at 12·05 A. M.; at Wilkesbarre at 3 P. M.; at Mahanoy City at 2 P. M. Passengers by this train can take the Lehigh Valley train, passing Bethlehem at 11·55 P. M., for Easton, and points on New Jersey Central Railroad to New York.

At 8·45 A. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro, and Hartsville, by this train, take the stage at Old York road.

At 10·15 A. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington, stopping at intermediate stations.

At 1·30 P. M.—Express for Bethlehem, Allentown Mauch Chunk, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Centralia, Shenandoah, Mount Carmel, and all points in the Mahanoy and Wyoming Coal regions. Passengers for Greenville take this train to Quakertown.

At 2·45 P. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers take stage at Doylestown for New Hope; at North Wales for Sumneytown.

At 4 P. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro, and Hartsville, take stage at Abington; for Lumberville at Doylestown.

At 5·20 P. M.—Through accommodation for Bethlehem and all stations on main line of North Pennsylvania Railroad, connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley Evening train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.

At 6·20 P. M.—Accommodation for Lansdale, stopping at all intermediate stations.

At 11·30 P. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA.

From Bethlehem, at 9·15 A. M., 2·05 and 8·40 P. M.

2·05 P. M. train makes direct connection with Lehigh Valley trains from Easton, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, and Hazleton. Passengers leaving Easton at 11·20 A. M. arrive in Philadelphia at 2·05 P. M.

Passengers leave Wilkesbarre at 1·30 P. M., connect at Bethlehem at 6·15 P. M., and arrive in Philadelphia 8·40 P. M.

From Doylestown at 8·25 A. M., 5·10 P. M., and 7·40 P. M.

From Lansdale at 7·30 A. M.

From Fort Washington at 11·50 A. M. and 3·05 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9·30 A. M.

Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2·45 P. M.

Doylestown to Philadelphia at 7·20 A. M.

Bethlehem to Philadelphia at 4·30 P. M.

Fifth and Sixth Streets Passenger cars convey passengers to and from the new depot.

White cars of Second and Third Streets line and Union line run within a short distance of the Depot.

Tickets must be procured at the Ticket Office in order to secure the lowest rates of fare.

ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

Tickets sold and Baggage checked through to principal points at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office.

1 1 No. 105 S. FIFTH Street.

ANNAMESSIC SHORT LINE

AND

United States Mail Route to the South and Southwest.

On and after JULY 8, trains will leave Depot Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad, BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue, at 11 P. M., connecting closely with Express trains for the principal cities South, including Wilmington, N. C., Goldsboro Newbern, Charleston, Savannah, Raleigh, Charlotte, Columbia, Macon, Augusta, Montgomery, Mobile New Orleans, and intermediate points.

For tickets and information inquire at Offices, Nos. 411 and 828 CHESNUT Street, or at Depot, BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue. 7 13m

H. V. TOMPKINS, General Agent Norfolk, Va.
C. I. TROWBRIDGE, General Passenger Agent.

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE.

Commencing MONDAY, July 8, 1867, Trains will leave Depot, corner BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue, as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8·30 A. M. (Sundays excepted for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and intermediate stations.

Express Train at 11·30 A. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington.

Express Train at 3·20 P. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's, and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11·00 P. M. (daily) for Baltimore and Washington. Connects at Wilmington (Saturdays excepted) with Delaware Railroad Line, stopping at Newcastle, Middletown, Clayton, Dover, Harrington, Seaford, Salisbury, Princess Anne, and connecting at Crisfield with Boat for Fortress Monroe, Norfolk, Portsmouth, and the South.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk via Baltimore will take the 11·30 A. M. Train. Via Crisfield will take the 11·00 P. M. Train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all Stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 12·30, 2·00, 4·30, 6·00, and 11·30 (daily) P. M. The 4·30 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Milford and intermediate stations. The 6·00 P. M. Train runs to New Castle.

Leave Wilmington 6·30, 7·15 and 8 A. M., 4·00 and 6·30 (daily) P. M. The 7·15 A. M. Train will not stop at stations between Chester and Philadelphia.

FROM BALTIMORE TO PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Baltimore 7·25 A. M., Way Mail. 9·35 A. M., Express. 2·15 P. M., Express. 6·35 P. M., Express. 8·55 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 8·55 P. M., stopping at Havre de-Grace, Perryville, and Wilmington. Also stops at Northeast, Elkton, and Newark to take passengers for Philadelphia and leave passengers from Washington or Baltimore, and at Chester to leave passengers from Washington or Baltimore.

Through Tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest, may be procured at the Ticket Office, No. 828 CHESNUT Street, under the Continental Hotel, where also state-rooms and berths in sleeping-cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have their baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

4 8 H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD, VIA MEDIA.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after MONDAY, June 24, 1867, Trains will leave Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, West Philadelphia, as follows:—

Leave Philadelphia for West Chester, at 7·15 A. M., 11 A. M., 2·30 P. M., 4·15 P. M., 4·50 P. M., 7·00 P. M., and 10·30 P. M.

Leave West Chester for Philadelphia, from Depot on East Market street, at 6·15 A. M., 7·15 A. M., 7·30 and 10·45 A. M., 1·55 P. M., 4·50 and 6·30 P. M.

Trains leaving West Chester at 7·30 A. M., and leaving Philadelphia at 4·50 P. M., will stop at B. C. Junction and Media only.

Passengers to or from stations between West Chester and B. C. Junction going east, will take train leaving West Chester at 7·15 A. M., and going west will take train leaving Philadelphia at 4·50 P. M., and transfer at B. C. Junction.

Leave Philadelphia for Media at 5·30 P. M.

Leave Media for Philadelphia at 6·40 P. M.

Stopping at all stations.

The Market Street cars will be in waiting, as usual, at Thirty-first and Market streets, on the arrival of each train, to convey passengers into the city; and for lines leaving the Depot take the cars on Market street, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes previous to departure.

The Chesnut and Walnut Street cars connect with all of the above trains, carrying passengers down Chesnut street, past the principal hotels and the Camden and Amboy RR. office, at Walnut street wharf, passing out Walnut street to the depot.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 8·00 A. M. and 2 P. M.

Leave West Chester at 7·45 A. M. and 5 P. M.

The cars on Market street will connect with all Sunday trains, both ways, as usual, leaving Front and Market streets thirty-five minutes before the train leaves Depot, and will leave Depot on arrival of each train, to carry passengers into the city.

Trains leaving Philadelphia at 7·15 A. M. and 4·50 P. M., and leaving West Chester at 7·30 A. M. and 4·50 P. M., connect at B. C. Junction with trains on P. and B. C. R. R., for Oxford and intermediate points.

Passengers are allowed to take wearing apparel only, as baggage, and the Company will not in any case be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars, unless a special contract is made for the same.

HENRY WOOD,
4 15 General Superintendent.

SHORTEST ROUTE TO THE SEA-SHORE!

CAMDEN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD.

On and after MONDAY, September 2, 1867, trains will leave VINE Street Ferry, as follows:—

Mail	7·30 A. M.
Freight, with Passenger Car attached	9·15 A. M.
Atlantic Accommodation	4·15 P. M.

RETURNING—LEAVES ATLANTIC.

Mail	4·40 P. M.
Freight	11·40 A. M.
Accommodation	5·45 A. M.
Junction Accommodation to Jackson and intermediate Stations leaves Vine street	5·30 P. M.
Returning leaves Jackson	6·28 A. M.

HADDONFIELD ACCOMMODATION TRAINS

Leave Vine street at	10·15 A. M.,	2·00 P. M.
Leave Haddonfield at	1·00 P. M.,	3·15 P. M.

SUNDAY MAIL TRAIN TO ATLANTIC CITY

Leaves Vine street at 7·30 A. M., and Atlantic at 4·40 P. M.

Fare to Atlantic $2. Round Trip Tickets, *good only for the day and train on which they are issued*, $3.

Tickets for sale at the Office of the Philadelphia Local Express Company, No. 625 CHESNUT Street and at No. 828 CHESNUT Street, Continental Hotel.

The Philadelphia Local Express Company, No. 625 CHESNUT Street, will call for baggage in any part of the city and suburbs, and check to hotel or cottage at Atlantic City.

6 24 17 D. H. MUNDY,

PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD.

—Summer Arrangements. On and after SATURDAY, June 1, 1867, Trains will leave Philadelphia, from the Depot of the West Chester and Philadelphia Railroad, corner of THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets (West Philadelphia), at 7·15 A. M. and 4·50 P. M.

Leave Rising Sun at 5·15 and Oxford at 6·05 A. M., and leave Oxford at 3·25 P. M.

A Market Train, with Passenger Car attached, will run on Tuesdays and Fridays, leaving the Rising Sun at 11·15 A. M., Oxford at 12·00 M., and Kennett at 1·00 P. M., connecting at West Chester Junction with a Train for Philadelphia. On Wednesdays and Saturdays trains leave Philadelphia at 2·30 P. M., run ning through to Oxford.

The Train leaving Philadelphia at 7·15 A. M. connects at Oxford with a daily line of Stages for Peach Bottom, in Lancaster county. Returning, leaves Peach Bottom to connect at Oxford with the Afternoon Train for Philadelphia.

The Train leaving Philadelphia at 4·50 P. M. runs to Rising Sun, Md.

Passengers allowed to take wearing apparel only, as baggage, and the Company will not in any case be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars, unless a special contract be made for the same.

5 11 HENRY WOOD General Sup't.

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY

PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low-pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low-pressure Fine, Tubular, and Cylinder Boilers, of the best Pennsylvania charcoal iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds; Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions; Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf-dock room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc., for raising heavy or light weights.

JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY,
8 21 BEACH and PALMER Streets.

J. VAUGHAN MERRICK, WILLIAM H. MERRICK
JOHN E. COPE.

SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON Streets,

PHILADELPHIA.

MERRICK & SONS,

ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,

manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River, and Marine Service.

Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.

Castings of all kinds, either iron or brass.

Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Works, Workshops, and Railroad Stations, etc.

Retorts and Gas Machinery, of the latest and most improved construction.

Every description of Plantation Machinery, and Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Open Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping Engines, etc.

Sole Agents for N. Billeux's Patent Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Nesmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machine. 6 30

BRIDESBURG MACHINE WORKS

OFFICE,
No. 65 N. FRONT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

We are prepared to fill orders to any extent for our well-known

MACHINERY FOR COTTON AND WOOLLEN MILLS,

Including all recent improvements in Carding, Spinning, and Weaving.

We invite the attention of manufacturers to our extensive works.

1 ALFRED JENKS & SON,

SHIPPING

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.—CALLING at Queenstown.

—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails.

CITY OF LONDON	Saturday, September 21
CITY OF WASHINGTON	Wednesday, September 25
CITY OF PARIS	Saturday, September 28
CITY OF ANTWERP	Saturday, October 5
CITY OF NEW YORK	Wednesday, October 9

And each succeeding Saturday and Wednesday, at noon, from Pier No. 45, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$30
To London	105	To London	35
To Paris	115	To Paris	45

Passage by the Wednesday Steamers:—First Cabin, $100; Steerage, $30. Payable in U. S. Currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 BROADWAY, N. Y.,
8 7 or No. 411 CHESNUT St., Philadelphia.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE.

FOR NEW ORLEANS, LA.

JUNIATA, 1215 tons, Captain P. F. Hoxie.
TIOGA, 1075 tons, Captain J. T. Morse.
STAR OF THE UNION, 1076 tons, Captain T. H. Cooksey.

The JUNIATA will leave for New Orleans on SATURDAY, Sept. 21, at 8 o'clock A. M., from Pier 18 South Wharves.

The TIOGA will leave New Orleans for this port September 21.

Through bills of lading signed for freight to Mobile, Galveston, Natchez, Vicksburg, Memphis, Nashville Cairo, St. Louis, Louisville, and Cincinnati.

Agents at New Orleans, Creevy, Nickerson & Co.

WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
CHAS. E. DILKES, Freight Agent,
4 11 No. 314 S. Delaware avenue.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND, AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE.

THROUGH AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.

THROUGH RECEIPTS TO NEWBERN.

Also all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad, and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee and the West, via Norfolk, Petersburg, South-Side Railroad, and Richmond and Danville Railroad.

The regularity, safety, and cheapness of this route commend it to the public as the most desirable medium for carrying every description of freight.

No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.

Steamships insure at lowest rates, and leave regularly from first wharf above Market street.

Freight received daily.

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No. 14 North and South WHARVES.

W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.

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THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR LINE

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

TONAWANDA, 850 tons, Captain Wm. Jennings.
WYOMING, 850 tons, Captain Jacob Teal.

The steamship WYOMING will leave for the above port on Saturday, September 21, at 8 o'clock A. M., from Pier 18 South Wharves.

Through passage tickets sold, and freight taken for all points in connection with the Georgia Central Railroad.

WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
CHAS. E. DILKES, Freight Agent,
No. 314 S. Delaware avenue.

Agents at Savannah, Hunter & Gammell. 4 1

THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE,

FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.

The steamship PIONEER, 812 tons, Captain J. Bennett, will leave for the above port on Thursday, September 19, at 8 o'clock A. M., from Pier 18 South Wharves.

Bills of lading signed at through and reduced rates to all principal points in North Carolina.

Agents at Wilmington, Worth & Daniel.

WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
CHAS. E. DILKES, Freight Agent,
4 1 No. 314 S. Delaware avenue.

HAVANA STEAMERS.

SEMI-MONTHLY LINE,

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.

The Steamships

HENDRICK HUDSON	CAPTAIN HOWES
STARS AND STRIPES	CAPTAIN HOLMES

These Steamers will leave this port for Havana every other Tuesday at 8 A. M.

The Steamship HENDRICK HUDSON, (Howes, Master), will sail for Havana on TUESDAY MORNING, October 1, at 8 o'clock.

Passage to Havana, $50 currency.

No freight received after Saturday.

For Freight or Passage apply to

THOMAS WATTSON & SONS,
9 1 No. 140 N. DELAWARE Avenue

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND

BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET,

AT REDUCED RATES.

DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND IRELAND, SCOTLAND, AND WALES.

For particulars apply to

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No. 36 SOUTH Street, and No. 23 BROADWAY,
1 1 Or to THOS. T. SEARLE, No. 217 WALNUT

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO

Alexandria, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville Dalton, and the Southwest.

Steamers leave regularly from the first wharf above Market street.

Freight received daily.

WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South Wharves.

J. B. DAVIDSON, Agent at Georgetown.

M. ELDRIDGE & Co., Agents at Alexandria, Virginia. 6 1

OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY.—DAILY LINE FOR BALTIMORE, via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal.

Philadelphia and Baltimore Union Steamboat Company, daily at 2 o'clock P. M.

The Steamers of this line are now plying regularly between this port and Baltimore, leaving the second wharf below Arch street daily at 2 o'clock P. M. (Sundays excepted).

Carrying all description of Freight as low as any other line.

Freight handled with great care, delivered promptly, and forwarded to all points beyond the terminus free of commission.

Particular attention paid to the transportation of all description of Merchandise, Horses, Carriages etc. etc.

For further information apply to

JOHN D. RUOFF, Agent,
5 16 No. 18 N. DELAWARE Avenue.

FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE and Raritan Canal.

Express Steamboat Company Steam Propellers leave Daily from first wharf below Market street.

Through in twenty-four hours. Goods forwarded to all points, North, East, and West, free of commission.

Freight received at the lowest rates.

WM. P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
No. 14 South Wharves.

JAMES HAND, Agent,
No. 104 Wall street, New York. 1 tf

FOR NEW YORK.—SWIFT-SURE Transportation Company

Despatch and Swiftsure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, on and after the 15th of March, leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.

For freight, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to

WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
1 1 No. 132 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.

—The undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired, and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker, will give personal attention to the vessels entrusted to him for repairs.

Captains or Agents, Ship-Carpenters, and Machinists having vessels to repair, are solicited to call.

Having the agency for the sale of "Wetterstedt's Patent Metallic Composition" for Copper paint, for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on reasonable terms.

JOHN H. HAMMITT,
Kensington Screw Dock,
1 1 DELAWARE Avenue, above Laurel street.

912 ARCH STREET.—GAS FIXTURES, CHANDELIERS, BRONZE STATUARY, ETC.

—VANKIRK & CO. would respectfully direct the attention of their friends and the public generally, to their large and elegant assortment of GAS FIXTURES, CHANDELIERS, and ORNAMENTAL BRONZE WARES. Those wishing handsome and thoroughly made Goods, at very reasonable prices, will find it to their advantage to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

N. B.—Soiled or tarnished fixtures refinished with special care and at reasonable prices.

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S.E. Corner of
FOURTH & CHESTNUT STS
MANUFACTURER OF

TRUNKS, VALISES, BAGS, RETICULES, SHAWL STRAPS, HAT CASES, POCKET BOOKS, FLASKS and Traveling Goods generally.

JAMES E. EVANS, GUN-MAKER, SOUTH Street, above Second,

would call the attention of sportsmen to the choice selection of BURGES' TROUT AND BASS RODS (a new assortment), Flies, and all the usual selection of FISHING TACKLE in all its various branches.

HAND MUZZLE-LOADING GUNS altered to BREECH-LOADERS in the best manner, at the lowest rates. 7 16 tf

THE ODD FELLOWS.

Meeting of the Grand Lodge of the United States.

The National Grand Lodge, I. O. of O. F., met at Irving Hall, New York city, yesterday, for the first time in the history of its organization. Grand Sire Sanders made the following report:—

" * * * I was directed to issue a circular to the Order, calling their attention to the misfortunes and necessities of our brethren in the South, and soliciting aid and contributions for their benefit. In accordance with your directions, I issued a circular letter to all of the Grand Lodges and Grand Encampments which had not been subjected to the ravages and sufferings of the late civil war, requesting them to lay the same before their subordinates, that they might contribute of their means to this great cause. The R. W. Grand Corresponding Secretary will report to you the amount received for this object. * * *

"On the 15th of February, 1867, I received from P. G. Sire Nicholson, Chairman of the Wildey Monument Committee, a surrender of the monument to the R. W. Grand Lodge of the United States, the monument being finished, and the entire business of the committee closed up. The report of the M. W. Grand Treasurer will show that all bills have been paid, and a balance left in his hands, which if properly invested, will be found sufficient for all further expense of keeping the monument and surrounding grounds in proper order and repair.

"At the last session of this R. W. Grand Lodge I was also authorized and directed to appoint and commission a special commission to visit the Lower Provinces and Canada East, with full powers to resuscitate defunct Lodges, to institute new ones, and to take such steps and resort to such measures as would be likely to revive our Order in those jurisdictions. Inasmuch as a charter had been granted by this Grand Lodge to the Grand Lodge of the Lower Provinces, I thought it proper to enter into correspondence with the officers of that Grand Body and make inquiry as to the state of the Order under their immediate jurisdiction. I endeavored to do so, but received no response to my communication from these officers, and after making a second trial, with no better results, I immediately appointed P. G. M. and G. Rep. Frederick D. Stuart, of the District of Columbia, as such Commissioner, knowing that this worthy brother, from his long and active connection with the Order, would be a proper person for such appointment. Before entering upon the discharge of his duties, I gave full and ample instruction to him.

"On the 3d of September I received from him a full and complete report of his proceedings, showing conclusively to my mind that I had appointed the right man for the position. His reception among the brethren who belong with us was flattering to him as a brother and as a Commissioner from this body. His report, which accompanies this document, is submitted to you for your consideration, and I trust his recommendations may be carried out. His mission I have no doubt will be the means of acquainting us with what we so much desired—a full knowledge of the feeling of the brotherhood in the Lower Provinces; and one good result we can acknowledge at present, that is, a representative of the Grand Lodge of that jurisdiction present with us at this session. I regret that, on account of the lateness of receiving his valuable report, I am unable to call your attention, in detail, to the many important facts that came to the knowledge of Brother Stuart during his long journey in the Provinces and Lower Canada in search of American Odd-Fellowship, together with his communications with the members of the Manchester Unity.

"During the past year I have issued dispensations, and there has been issued the following: The Grand Lodge of Nevada; Grand Encampment of Kansas; Colorado Encampment, No. 1, located at Central City, Colorado; Denver Encampment, No. 2, located at Denver, Colorado; Rochester Encampment, No. 2, located at Rochester, Minnesota; and Nicholet Encampment, No. 3, located at St. Peter's, Minnesota; Stuart Encampment, located at Pictou, Nova Scotia; Montano Lodge, No. 1, located at Helena, Montana Territory.

"In conclusion, Representatives, I extend to you all a fraternal greeting at this Annual Session, where we all meet to legislate for an Order which is recognized by the great and the good as one productive of happiness and welfare to the human race—and as an Order, standing to-day before the world as one of the recognized organizations, having for its object the amelioration of the condition of their fellow-men. I trust, therefore, that whatever we may do, may be done with an eye single to the welfare and prosperity of our beloved Order.

"JAMES P. SANDERS."

THE RICHMOND ELECTIONS.

Vote on the Subscription of $2,000,000 to the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad—Difficulty with the Registrars—General Schofield Interferes and the Election Progresses.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—The following intelligence was received from Richmond, Va., to-day:

The question as to whether the vote on the subscription of $2,000,000 by the city of Richmond to the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad should be conducted under the laws of the State of Virginia, or under the Reconstruction act of Congress, caused some delay in opening the polls this morning. In reply to a telegram from Colonel Fontaine, President of the Virginia Central Railroad, General Schofield, who is at Fortress Monroe, telegraphed that all persons whose names were registered would be entitled to vote.

On receiving this despatch the conductor of the election refused to proceed until the registry lists were furnished. The registers refused to provide them with copies of the lists unless ordered so to do by the commanding general. This caused a suspension of the election until the General could be again consulted. Another despatch was sent to the Fortress, and the reply was promptly received, ordering the lists at once. It has been obeyed, and the election is now progressing, with every prospect that the subscription will be carried, as the negroes will generally vote for it. A large body of troops is posted in the city to prevent disorder. This is the first time in which the negroes have voted in Virginia.

Suit About a Wedding Cake.

A singular case recently came before the Sheriff's Court of London. The plaintiff baked a wedding cake for the defendant, and the latter would not pay him. In his cross-examination the aggrieved baker said:—"I was in the service of Mr. Newcomb as a journeyman at the time. He is a baker and pastry-cook. I made the cake in his time. He did not order me to make it, but the lady to whom he was about to be married did. I found some of the things—such as four pounds of icing sugar and a quartern and a half of brandy." Defendant said he did not order the cake. His Honor—"Did the lady to whom you were engaged order it?" Defendant—"Yes, she did." His Honor—"Then it was a debt contracted by her before her marriage, and you would be liable for it." Defendant—"I did not know she had ordered the cake until she told me about it, and then I kicked up a row with her." (Laughter.) His Honor—"What, do you mean to say that you actually quarrelled with your wife about the very wedding cake?" Defendant—"Of course I did." (Laughter.) Defendant's counsel—"It was rather early to commence quarrelling, I must confess." Defendant—"Well, I did not like it." His Honor—"It appears to me, plaintiff, that you were the servant of the defendant, and you made the cake while acting in that capacity. It is clear you cannot recover in this action, and, therefore, defendant will have the verdict."

—Kossuth and Klapka have both recently expressed their opinions on Hungarian politics. The latter accepts the situation, but Kossuth enters his standing protest against the union with Austria. He thinks that the martyrs of the revolution of '48 "would moan in their graves if they could be made aware that a Hungarian Diet had sanctioned such monstrous sacrifices of right."

FIFTH EDITION

THE MASSACHUSETTS TEMPERANCE CONVENTION.

Speech of Hon. Henry Wilson.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

WORCESTER, Mass., Sept. 17.—The State Temperance Convention met in Mechanics' Hall at 10 o'clock this morning, there being a fair attendance, although the hall was by no means full. The Convention was called to order by William B. Spooner, Esq., of Boston, and temporarily organized by the choice of Rev. M. W. Parkhurst, of Woburn, as Chairman, and J. R. Berry, of Lynn, as Secretary, *pro tem.* Mr. Parkhurst briefly addressed the Convention.

The Convention then permanently organized by choosing Rev. Dr. Eddy, of Boston, President, and a large number of Vice-Presidents.

Dr. Eddy, on taking the chair, made a strong speech, declaring that no man who was not pledged for prohibition can occupy the Gubernatorial seat.

Hon. Henry Wilson was then introduced, and received with great enthusiasm. He declared that he did not know how others felt in regard to granting a license to sell liquor, but it filled him with horror. The idea that men are to be authorized by law to sell intoxicating drinks is an awful thought, and it shocked and alarmed him. The question is forced upon us, and it must be bravely met or basely shunned. It will beat the ballot-box in the contest for Senators and Representatives, but he would say, let the next Legislature follow the example of the present one.

He had no doubt of the sentiments of the people; but he knew the powers of wealth, of the appetite of men waiting for something to turn up, and this combination we have to meet. No State would suffer so much from a legalized sale of liquors as this State. Business men of the State have a mighty business interest which overshadows vastly the liquor interest.

While twenty-five millions of dollars are involved in the liquor traffic, more than a thousand millions are interested in sustaining prohibition, or against the free sale of liquors.

The license system will bring a burden and a crime on all the business of State, and will put additional burdens on every farm in the State. If there was ever a time for pulpits to thunder God's truth, that time is now. The times appeal to young men to rally around the pure white banner of temperance, as they rallied around the old flag when Sumter was fired on.

He would also appeal to mechanics and working men to keep the liquor shops closed. He urged them to elect a Legislature which will keep the Prohibitory law on the statute-book. They should recognize the fact that powerful men were leading and controlling an opposition to carry the issue to the people. Then if they are the people we think they are, they will stand by prohibition.

Numerous other gentlemen then addressed the Convention.

Remarkable Discoveries—Researches Among the Bones of Dead Centuries.

From the Nashville (Tenn.) Press and Times.

It may not be generally known that the ground on which the city of Nashville now stands was once the site of an ancient and populous town, yet such is supposed to be the fact. Some of the most interesting antiquities of our State are found along the lower course of Stone river, but a few miles from Nashville. A wide area of country there is covered thickly with thousands of graves of now forgotten people.

But a few days ago several gentlemen made some researches in this region, and found their labors richly rewarded by some striking discoveries. At a place known as Schell's Spring they found a mound of considerable height, and perhaps forty feet in diameter, which proved upon examination to be nothing less than a vast mausoleum of the dead. The graves were found to be made of flat rocks, symmetrically joined together, and three tiers deep from the base of the mound to its apex. Bones were found in a remarkable state of preservation, together with pottery and shells. Very large ornaments have been dug out in this locality, made from shells found only in the Gulf of Mexico.

A gentleman of acknowledged skill and authority in antiquarian matters, who conducted the researches made a few days ago, estimated that the remains which they unearthed could not have a less age than six or seven hundred years. What is remarkable, no warlike implements are found in this locality, from which it is inferred that they were a peaceable race, and were probably exterminated or driven away by the Indians. In one of the graves was found a beautiful little vase, which had been placed in the hand of the inmate of the tomb at the time of the burial. Upon this little bit of earthenware was the model of a diminutive animal. The care which these people took of their dead shows a high degree of humanity. We learn that other investigations in this section are to be made ere long. The field is certainly a rich one for the antiquarian.

HEARINGS AT THE CENTRAL STATION.—Before Recorder Eneu, at 2 o'clock to-day, Thomas Jones was arraigned upon the charge of attempting to enter the room of Charles McShane. That gentleman testified that he was rooming in No. 91, at the American Hotel; the defendant occupied No. 92; about 4 o'clock this morning he was awakened by hearing a noise at his door; he jumped up, went to the door, and pulled a piece of wire out of the key-hole; he then sprang out into the entry, and found the door of the defendant's room open slightly. McShane accused the defendant of attempting to enter his room; he denied it. An officer was called in, and he was arrested. Detective Levy examined Jones' carpet-bag, and found a piece of wire similar to the piece found in the door by Mr. McShane. The defendant was held in $2500 bail to answer.

William Barringer was charged with the larceny of two coats, valued at $25, belonging to Bernard McManus, residing at No. 1538 Market street. McManus' daughter was looking out of the third story window, and saw a man take the coats, hand them to the defendant, and then both walked off. Barringer was held for trial.

—Abel Adams, Esq., of Roxbury, Mass., left property to the value of $400,000. Of this he gave $100,000 to his widow, and $50,000 to his adopted daughter, Abby L. Adams; $6000 to his sister, $2000 to Ralph Waldo Emerson, and $1000 to each of Mr. Emerson's children. To the Home for Aged Men in Boston he gives $25,000; to the Sailors' Snug Harbor, $15,000; Managers of the Port Society of Boston, $5000; Boston Asylum and Farm School, $5000.

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A STORY OF A CHINESE BOY IN CALIFORNIA. 16mo., cloth. $1·25.
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THE OLD, OLD STORY, a Ballad. 18mo. pp. $2·50 per 100 copies.
CHILDREN IN THE WOODS. A new edition, with beautiful illustrations. 18mo. 15 cents.
Just published, and for sale by the AMERICAN SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION, No. 1122 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia. New York: No. 599 Broadway. Chicago: No. 5 Custom House Place. 9 14 3t

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PERMANENT BOARDING CAN BE HAD AT "RETREAT," SCHOOL LANE, five minutes walk from Station, Norristown Railroad. Boarders conveyed to and from Station. 9 10 tuthst*

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500 PIECES J. CROSSLEY & SONS' PATENT TAPESTRY CARPETS.

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NOVELTIES IN FRENCH CHENILLE CARPETS.

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500 Pieces New Styles English Brussels Carpets.

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250 Pieces Yard and a half Wide Velvet Carpets.

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RUGBY ACADEMY, FOR YOUNG MEN and Boys, No. 1415 LOCUST Street, EDWARD CLARENCE SMITH, A. M., Principal.—Re-opens September 16. Pupils prepared for business or professional life, or for high standing in college.
A first-class Primary Department in separate rooms. Circulars, with full information, at No. 1226 CHESNUT Street. 8 12 2m

LAW DEPARTMENT, UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.—A term will begin on the 1st of October next. The Introductory Lecture will be delivered by the Hon. GEORGE SHARSWOOD, on MONDAY, September 30, at 8 o'clock P. M., at the usual Lecture Room. 9 16 13t

THE MISSES ROGERS HAVE REMOVED from No. 350 S. Fifteenth street to No. 1914 PINE Street, where they will reopen their School for Young Ladies and Children,
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Newest colorings and best qualities.
Silk and Worsted French Poplins.
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Magnificent Velour Ottomans.
Siam Plaids, elegant large designs.
Plaid Poplins for misses' wear.

FRENCH MERINOES.
5000 yards Lupin's French Merinoes.
Finest stock Merinoes in town.
All the new shades from $1·00 up.

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Paisley Square and Long Shawls.
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Broche Long Shawls, rich goods.

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56, 60, and 65 cent 4-4 All-wool, bargains.
Extra qualities, and extra Wright's Shakers.
Best stock of these goods in town.
Ten bales, about 7000 yards Flannels, of every variety of color, kind and fineness.

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Also, Bombazines, Biarritz, Tamise, and other Mourning Goods in great variety, together with as extensive and varied an assortment of Miscellaneous Dry Goods as can be found in the market.
Also, Blankets, Flannels, Linens, House-Furnishing Goods, Cloths, Cassimeres, etc., in reliable qualities, at low prices.
RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,
LATE
JAS. R. CAMPBELL & CO.,
NO. 727 CHESNUT STREET.
WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT.
DRY GOODS, BY PIECE OR PACKAGE, AT AND UNDER MARKET RATES.
RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,
9 2 1m NO. 727 CHESNUT STREET.

229 FARIES & WARNER, 229
NORTH NINTH STREET,
ABOVE RACE,
Have now on hand a full supply of Ladies', Gents', and Boys' Merino Goods, suitable for Fall sales.
Ladies' Merino Vests $1, $1·12, $1·25, $1·37½, to $2.
1 case Gents' Merino Shirts and Drawers, $1.
Gents' Merino Shirts and Drawers, from $1 to $3.
Boys' Merino Goods, all sizes.
Infants' and Misses' Merino Vests.
The above goods were ordered early in the season, from $1 to $3 below present prices.
Water-proof Cloakings, $1·25 and $1·37½.
All-wool Blankets, $6·75 and $8·75. Bargain.
1 bale best all-wool Flannels, ⅞ wide, 45c.
All-wool Flannels, 31, 37½, 40, 43, 50, 56, 68, 75, 85c., etc.
Ballardvale Flannels, Sacque Flannels, etc.
Shirting Flannels, large assortment.
50 doz. Linen Huckaback Towels, 12½c.
One bale American Crash, 12½c.
Unbleached and Power-loom Table Linens.
Fine Snowdrop and Damask do. do.
Canton Flannels, 18, 20, 22, 25, and 28c.
Bleached and Brown Muslins, lowest prices.
Good yard-wide Bleached Muslin, 15c.
Pillow-case and Sheeting Muslin.
Black Alpacas, 45, 50, 56, 65, 70, 75c., etc.
Cotton and Linen Nursery Diaper, etc.
Black and White Balmorals, $1
Black and White Plaid Wool Shawls, $1,
Linen Shirt Fronts, Hosiery, Handkerchiefs, etc.
FARIES & WARNER,
129} NO. 229 N. NINTH STREET,

DRY GOODS.

EDWIN HALL & CO.,
No. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
WOULD INFORM THEIR CUSTOMERS THEY HAVE NOW OPEN THEIR
FALL AND WINTER STOCK
OF
SILKS, DRESS GOODS,
917tuth2t] SHAWLS, CLOTHS, Etc.

GIRARD ROW.
E. M. NEEDLES & CO.
Invite attention to their first-class stock of
LACES AND LACE GOODS,
EMBROIDERIES,
HDKFS.,
VEILS, ETC.
To which additions will constantly be made of the NOVELTIES OF THE SEASON.
They offer in their WHITE GOODS DEPARTMENT
HEAVY SKIRTING CAMBRICS,
At 30, 35, and 40 cents, a Great Sacrifice.
No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.
No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.
GIRARD ROW.

HOOP SKIRTS.

628. WM. T. HOPKINS, 628.
MANUFACTURER OF FIRST QUALITY;
HOOP SKIRTS,
FOR THE TRADE AND AT RETAIL.
NO. 628 ARCH STREET, BELOW SEVENTH, PHILADELPHIA.
Also dealer in full lines of low-priced New York and Eastern made Skirts.
All the new and desirable styles and sizes of Ladies', Misses', and Children's Hoop-skirts constantly on hand and made to order, embracing the largest and most varied assortment in this market, at very moderate prices.
Every lady should try "Our Own Make" of Hoop Skirts, as they have no equal.
Southern, Western, and near Trade buyers will find it to their interest to examine our goods.
Catalogues of styles, sizes, and prices sent to any address. 9 17 3m

AUCTION SALES.

McCLELLAND & CO.
(Successors to Philip Ford & Co.),
AUCTIONEERS. No. 506 MARKET Street.
SALE OF 1900 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, ETC.
On Thursday Morning,
September 19, commencing at 10 o'clock, we will sell by catalogue, for cash, 1900 cases Men's, Boys', and Youths' Boots, Shoes, Brogans, Balmorals, etc.
Also, Women's, Misses', and Children's wear, to which we would call the special attention of the trade. [9 14 4t

JOHN B. MYERS & CO., AUCTIONEERS Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street.
LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF BRITISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.
We will hold a large sale of foreign and domestic dry goods, by catalogue, on four months' credit,
On Thursday Morning,
September 19, at 10 o'clock, embracing about 900 packages and lots of staple and fancy articles.
N. B.—Catalogues ready and goods arranged for examination early on the morning of sale.
100 PIECES OF SILKS AND VELVETS.
Also, 100 pieces magnificent quality Lyons all boiled black and colored taffetas, drap de France, gros grains, gros du Rhin, etc. [9 13 5t
Also, line Lyons black and fancy all silk velvets.
LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF CARPETINGS, ETC.
On Friday Morning,
September 20, at 11 o'clock, will be sold, by catalogue, on four months' credit, about 200 pieces of ingrain, Venetian, list, hemp, cottage, and rag carpetings, which may be examined early on the morning of the sale. [9 14 5t
LARGE PEREMPTORY SALE OF FRENCH AND OTHER EUROPEAN DRY GOODS, ETC.
On Monday Morning,
Sept. 23, at 10 o'clock, will be sold, by catalogue, on four months' credit, about 700 lots of French, India, German, and British Dry Goods. 9 17 5t

J. M. GUMMEY & SONS, AUCTIONEERS, No. 508 WALNUT Street.
Hold Regular Sales of
REAL ESTATE, STOCKS, AND SECURITIES AT THE PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE.
Handbills of each property issued separately.
1000 catalogues published and circulated, containing full descriptions of property to be sold, as also a partial list of property contained in our Real Estate Register, and offered at private sale.
Sales advertised daily in all the daily newspapers.

PANCOAST & WARNOCK, AUCTIONEERS No. 240 MARKET STREET.
BANKRUPT STOCK.
By Order of United States District Court, will be sold,
On Wednesday,
Sept. 18, 1867, at 9½ o'clock, A. M., on the premises No. 134 South Eleventh street, the lease, goodwill, and fixtures of store.
Also, at 10 o clock, A. M. at No. 240 Market street, the Stock of a city retail Dry Goods Store, comprising a general assortment of dry goods and notions. [9 7 9t
LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF 900 LOTS AMERICAN AND IMPORTED DRY GOODS, EMBROIDERIES, LINEN AND HOSIERY GOODS, MILLINERY GOODS, ETC.—By catalogue.
On Wednesday morning,
September 18, commencing at 10 o'clock. [9 14 3t

THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street; rear entrance No. 1107 Sansom street.

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 140 S. FOURTH Street.

PRESERVING CANS AND JARS.

FRUIT JARS.
PROTECTOR FRUIT JARS.
They are made Air-tight with Certainty and Ease.
Are Rapidly Opened Without Injury to the Cover.
Each Cover fits all the Jars.
Manufacturers and Patentees
F. & J. BODINE,
8 22 thstu1m NO. 128 S. FRONT STREET.

FRUIT JARS AND CANS,
CEMENT,
PRESERVING KETTLES,
REFRIGERATORS, WATER COOLERS,
And a general variety of House-Furnishing Goods, at
R. A. WILDMAN'S,
8 28 tuths3p] No. 1011 SPRING GARDEN Street.

PAPER HANGINGS.
NEW ESTABLISHMENT.
S. E. CORNER OF TENTH AND WALNUT.
J. C. FINN & SONS
Have opened with an extensive assortment of DECORATIVE and PLAIN WALL PAPERS, embracing every quality to suit all tastes. 9 14 3m*